AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Rise, Progress, and Present State,

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE

DISCHARGE AND RELIEF

OF

PERSONS imprisoned for SMALL DEBTS throughout ENGLAND.

The FOURTEENTH EDITION.

INSTITUTED FEB.Y 22 1772.

PHILANTHROPIC REFORM, ST. GEORGES'S FIELDS.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

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AN ACCOUNT, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present Charity derives its humble origin from a Sermon preached at Charlotte-Chapel, Pimlico, and at Bedford-Chapel, Bloomsbury, in the month of February, 1772.

To afford relief for the miseries of those unfortunate persons, who are cruelly secluded from society by imprisonment for inconsiderable debts, was a powerful claim upon the preacher's humanity. It had struck his own mind with the deepest compassion, and his arguments therefore failed not to communicate and impress the like tender feeling upon his respective audiences. The collection then made amounted to *eighty-one pounds and one shilling*. A general approbation of the idea was declared; and a set

of Gentlemen readily formed themselves into a Committee, to search out proper objects, and distribute donations with the utmost œconomy.

The distress and extreme wretchedness to which they were eye-witnesses, on visiting the several goals of the metropolis, strongly affected their sensibility; and the more so, as it was soon found that many other objects still remained undischarged, without the means of relief. They determined, therefore, to give the Public an account of their proceedings, in hopes that it might operate as an incitement to help forward so humane a purpose; and thus enable them to accomplish their wishes on a more extensive scale.

Accordingly, in April, 1772, they advertised a report, specifying the manner in which they had expended the bounty of a few individuals; and, "that with *fourscore* pounds, they had happily released *thirty-four* prisoners; most of whom had large families, and appeared to be worthy and useful members of society; some of them were confined only for their fees, and the debts of others the Committee compounded upon the best terms they could. They expressed a great regret

regret at the thought of leaving behind them various other imprisoned suppliants; nineteen of whom appeared to be the greatest objects of compassion, and might all be discharged for less than one hundred pounds; and of the rest, many were evidently such, as well deserved to share the mercy of the Public, if it were possible, by future contributions, to extend that blessing to them."

Their views were instantly seconded by a liberal and well-disposed Public. They soon found themselves enabled to reach out the hand of pity to a very large number of miserable sufferers in confinement; and early in May, 1773, —within *fifteen months* from the commencement of the undertaking, the following was published as their

GENERAL ACCOUNT, *May* 12, 1773.

	£.	s.	d.
Benefactions to this day - - -	2922	11	10
Disbursements to discharge 986 prisoners - - - - -	2892	19	4
Leaving in their hands a balance of	29	12	6

In

In the earliest infancy of their plan, the Committee were hardly sanguine enough to expect so liberal an encouragement, and therefore did not at first take an accurate account of the Wives and Children of the Prisoners released. However, from an inspection of their books, it appears, that at the period in question, to the 986 Prisoners abovementioned as discharged, there belonged 566 Wives, and 2389 Children; making in all 3941 souls, essentially relieved by means of the public humanity.

Far the greater number of objects released were *Manufacturers*, *Seamen*, and *Labourers*, whose usefulness, long cut off from exercise by confinement, was thus restored to the community. The Charity, of course, was found to claim a serious attention, not merely from the avowed *humanity* of its purpose, but also from the *advantages* which it afforded to society at large; and which, in a commercial country, like ours, could not fail of striking conviction upon every judicious mind.

It likewise appeared, on a review of the Committee's books, that various considerable debts, to the amount of *twelve thousand* pounds and upwards,

upwards, had been so compounded and reduced, as to bring the objects relieved in those instances, within the scope of their first intention —and to which they have ever since invariably adhered; namely, to include "such Prisoners only, whose respective debts, or the *composition* for whose debts, should not exceed the sum of TEN POUNDS*." By this means a two-fold benefit was secured: For, at the time of compounding such larger debts, the Committee constantly paid an equal attention to the peculiar circumstances both of the Creditor, and of his helpless Debtor.

A progress so rapid and animating, naturally gave ardour to the zeal of its conductors. It was considered, indeed, and owned, as one of those GREAT EVENTS from LITTLE CAUSES, which lift the eye to Heaven in admiration, and expand the human heart. The rich cordial of benevolence was now largely flowing out, as upon a once barren soil; and *the desart became a fruitful field!*

Thus encouraged to persevere in the good

* See Rule and Orders, Sect. VIII. Art. 1.

work, the gentlemen originally concerned determined to omit no means of giving it dignity, stability and success: Application was accordingly made for that purpose: On the 5th of May, 1773, at a General Meeting of Benefactors, the SOCIETY was constituted as follows:

* Rt. Hon. Lord ROMNEY, *President.*

* Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Baron SMYTHE,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount BEAUCHAMP†,
* Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice NARES,
* JOHN THORNTON, Esq.
} *Vice-Presidents.*

Mr. NEILD, *Treasurer.*

* Mr. NELME, *Secretary.*

And at the same Meeting the RULES and ORDERS, hereafter mentioned, were settled, approved, and confirmed.

Such were the singular triumphs of philanthrophy at a very early period of the Institution: The little spark was now roused and animated

***** Since deceased.

† The present MARQUIS of HERTFORD.

into a wide and genial flame: And it is pleasing to remark, that an experience of now *more than seven-and-twenty years* hath fully evinced its justice and propriety; while it hath also superadded many other arguments, of a most cogent nature, to encourage and support the benevolent design.

The SOCIETY for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for small debts, thus instituted in February 1772, and whose office is held at No. 7, *Craven-street*, *Strand*, is now under the direction and management of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen.

Rt. Hon. CHARLES LORD ROMNEY, *President.*
Right Hon. EARL RADNOR,
The Most Noble Marquis of HERTFORD,
The Hon. PHILIP PUSEY,
Sir CHARLES MIDDLETON, Bart. } *Vice-Presidents.*

JAMES NEILD, Esq. *Treasurer.*

1799.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE

DISCHARGE AND RELIEF

OF

PERSONS, THROUGHOUT ENGLAND,

IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS.

THE laws of our country have amply provided for the relief of *considerable* Debtors. The man who engages for thousands, which he cannot pay, may have a ready resource in bankruptcy; he resigns his all, and resumes, as it were of course, his occupation and his credit. The man, who, for the *necessaries* of life, and to supply a dependent family, runs a few pounds, or only a few shillings in debt, is cruelly arrested, torne from his home and his business; and plunged

ed into a prison, has neither the ability, nor a ray of hope afforded him, to defray his Creditor's demands! Look upon the books of our Society, and you will learn, that *Manufacturers*, *Mechanics*, *Labourers*, *Seamen*, and other useful members of the meaner, but essential branches of Trade and Commerce, whether in Town or County Goals; whether natives or foreigners in distress, have a sufficient claim to our regard. The Committee always prefer the cases of those useful Artificers and Manufacturers who are burdened with the largest families; men, who derive their subsistence from daily labour; but who, being cut off from that labour by imprisonment, must occasion a considerable loss to the Common-wealth, as they bring a heavy incumbrance upon others, by the charitable maintenance which the families of such Prisoners must derive, either from parochial or individual supply.

That imprisonment for debt is in some respect or other *unjust*, may be deduced from a comparative view of the Law, which suffers that debtor, whose insolvency perhaps, materially affects a very extensive circle, to enjoy freedom and impunity; whilst the debtor, whose inconsiderable contracts

contracts cannot much affect any Creditor, is immured in a grievous, or a noisome prison.

In England, the Peer only, or the Senator is exempt from personal arrest, and the consequent detention perhaps of many hours, by the evasions and artifice of bailiffs: Whereas, if a person in any lower class of life owes, or if his creditor shall swear that he owes, but Ten Pounds, that creditor may obtain a Writ, and by a false oath prevent his debtor from transacting business of the greatest importance to a numerous family, or of benefit to the State, and which may require the utmost expedition on that very day or hour. Nay, sometimes, malice or revenge may be the only motive of the Creditor to arrest his Debtor, even before an account of his demand is delivered in; without any previous application for payment, and consequently without a possibility of refusal, or delay.

The payment of the whole sum at the instant of the arrest, is not sufficient to obtain immediate liberty, or to prevent an expensive and deplorable privation of it for many hours.

In

In some instances, the person arrested is unavoidably detained in custody, to his present and future inconvenience, expence, discredit, and probably his ruin, in case the Sheriff's Office is shut, as it will happen to be, at certain hours and days; the bailiff so arresting being under the necessity of searching the office, to know if any other detainer is lodged against the defendant: Hence, if a man, for instance, be unfortunately or designedly arrested on a *Saturday* at night, he must at least be subject to the inconveniences of a Spunging-house till the *Monday* following!

The Debtor's house or apartment is not always his refuge against malevolent arrests. He is liable to them in his own apartment; for, though our laws prohibit a forcible opening of doors, the Bailiffs find means to evade that prohibition, by indirect and unjust stratagems; by the bribery of servants, and even by force; of which instances too often occur in this town.

Imprisonment for debt is in the highest degree *impolitic;* since many of the most useful and necessary Members of the State are thus secluded from performing their part in the community; and

and being deprived at once of their time and strength, become equally useless and burthensome. Nor is imprisonment for debt less *impolitic*, as it tends to increase those parish rates, which already are so grievous a weight upon the community, that every man justly complains of them. But, if the poor Manufacturer or Labourer, whose industrious hands provide his wife and numerous offspring with necessary bread, be shut up in prison, and withheld from labour, his wife and children must unavoidably become a heavy parochial incumbrance.

Among the many instances of this kind known to the Society, one man especially, whom they had set at liberty, had a wife and *ten children* unprovided for, who, before his imprisonment, were supported by his trade. His numerous family had been maintained during his confinement *entirely by the parish*. What a burden to society at large! and how extensive, in this view, is the utility of the institution here recommended!

But the *ill policy* of imprisonment for Small Debts deserves particular attention in another respect, namely, as being a pregnant source of

those frequent and numerous *emigrations*, so prejudicial to our country. It has been justly observed, " That no nation produces so many fugitives for debt as the English; owing to the defects in our laws relative to arrests, and the encouragement thereby given to merciless creditors." Those fugitives establish manufactures abroad, in Asia, Africa, or America; thousands go thither every year, and thus contribute to depopulate this island. The apprehensions of a sudden and long privation of liberty, on account of debt, without any previous summons, occasion more emigrations than is generally imagined; nor could they possibly happen, if a reasonable notice to debtors, by previous citation, were the mode ascertained or required by Law.

Now, if the practice of imprisonment for small debts appears so evidently *unjust* and *impolitic*, it must of course be prejudicial to Society; and, as such, it must also be *inhuman*. We condescend not to add the epithet of *unchristian;* for, God knows, the practice in question breathes nothing in the least degree analogous to that mild and gentle law of love.

A poor fellow-creature, perhaps for the immediate

mediate support of life, amidst sickness, unavoidable losses and disappointments, or perhaps through indiscretion, runs a few pounds in debt; but with whom?—his *fellow-creature.* He hath no other possible means to pay, than such as arise from his personal industry and manual labour. The Creditor will have no mercy: the wretched victim is seized, and thrown into prison: totally prevented from relieving himself, or doing justice to others: and is thus left to languish in confinement, till death, or some fortunate accident, shall bring him deliverance! What end can be answered by this? what good can it produce?—Every feeling of humanity revolts against the proceeding; and it will scarce be credited, in this age and kingdom of philanthropy, that such cruelties *have* been exercised, from *man* to *man*, even for the mean, the paltry sum of *eighteen-pence!*

We may go farther still, and, to the *injustice*, *ill-policy*, and *inhumanity*, of the proceeding, add it's *immorality.* Nothing is so likely to contaminate the morals, as a Gaol; into which, with whatever principles the unhappy debtor enters, he is compelled to associate with the vilest and most profligate; whereby good principles, by degrees,

degrees, become relaxed, and he too soon adopts and copies the deportment of those with whom he is conversant. It is an old, but an indisputable truth, that *evil communications corrupt good manners:* and what the communications of a common prison are, who can doubt? So that by the inhuman practice of imprisonment, a man, not *guilty*, but *unfortunate*, incurs the hazard of that greatest and most destructive of all losses, —the loss of his integrity.

Another evil consequence of imprisonment for debt, deserves to be particularly attended to; viz. the *infamy*, which is too commonly imputed to it. To have been in a Goal, however unjustly, is, with many narrow-minded persons, a sufficient ground of reproach;—and indeed, according to the cruel opinion of the world in general, *criminality* is often considered as at no great distance from *misfortune*. This is a circumstance peculiarly lamentable, in the case of those persons who are the objects of our present consideration; because reputation with them is not only the main support of their credit, but the very source of their employment and daily bread. Take this away, or materially depreciate it, and they will find it extremely difficult, with

with all their industry and desire of doing well, to meet with persons willing to engage them.—"The man is just come out of prison," or, "he has lain there for some time," are observations sufficient to blast all his honest designs. Thus we have another proof of the baneful effects of the imprisonment complained of: that "durance vile,"

Where Science languishes, and Merit mourns;
Arms, Arts, and Talents, suffer each by Turns;
Immur'd for Years,—or, what is worse, till Fame
With poison'd Breath pollutes the honest Name,—
The hapless Debtor is compell'd to share
His Weight of Anguish, and his Load of Care:
Distress'd, deserted, torpid with Surprize,
To Friend and Foe the hapless Man applies;
He seeks Relief; but seeks, alas! in vain;
None heed his Plaints, or mitigate his Pain.
Depriv'd of Fame, in Expectation crost,
His Heart desponding, and his Fortunes lost;
By Want o'erwhelm'd as once by Friends ensnar'd,
His Hopes abortive, and his Health impair'd!*

But why then, it may well be asked, is a practice, so *unjust* and *impolitic*, so *inhuman* and *immoral*, so disgraceful to our laws and constitution, still countenanced amongst us?

* Epistle to Lord *North*, on Imprisonment for Debt.

Lord *Bacon* writes, that "no man could be arrested for debt in England, according to our constitution." It is a remark of Sir *William Temple's*, "That detention for debt is greatly injurious to a nation; he therefore wishes that no such law or custom existed in this land of liberty:" and Lord Chancellor *Talbot* often declared, "That, according to the principles of real humanity and good policy, the debtor sufficiently pays a debt of any sum, by an imprisonment of three months."*

One would hope that the opinions of three such great men are sufficient authorities, with all humane and patriotic Legislators, to induce them to propose and concur in a Law, conformable to sentiments so truly judicious. The number of prisoners for any, but especially for *small debts*, is not only a disgrace to the national legislature, to humanity and the laws, but also a considerable loss and prejudice, of some hundred thousand pounds every year, to the State and Community, upon due calculation†.

* This idea the Society have adopted as far as possibly they can, by proportioning their composition for debts to the length of time the prisoner has been confined.

† See the concluding part of this Account.

And yet, in astonishing opposition to those great legislators, the common practice of the attorneys and their colleagues continues to militate against common sense, equity, and justice; equally injurious to the real welfare of the community in general, and of each individual debtor and creditor in particular.

The national *benevolence*, which hath given eing to our Society, calls upon us thus to declare the result of its experience. Our books are continually open, for the inspection of the public, as our meetings are to all Gentlemen who wish to concur with us in the humane design of relieving the distressed, or of promoting a reformation with respect to those laws or customs, which relate to the impolitic practice of imprisonment for debt.

Surely such a reformation is not less practicable in our own, than in any other country! Imprisonment, we have every reason to presume, may be so regulated, as to secure the creditor, and give stability to property: And without all question, the wisdom of Legislation can as easily provide for the mutual advantage of creditor and debtor, in *smaller* as in *greater* concerns,

cerns. As matters at present are circumstanced, the creditor is little, if at all, more benefited by arrests and imprisonment than the debtor himself. Such at least is the case, if we may be allowed to judge by a long series of experience; from whence we are fully taught, that the end designed by the creditor—the recovery of his debt—is by no means obtained by the cruel methods of confinement.

Far the greater part of those who have been relieved by the public bounty through our means, have obtained their liberty, either by a *composition* to their creditors, or by supersedeas, or by the payment of their *fees*; so that in various instances, their creditors have suffered the entire loss of the debt. We cannot help specifying a particular case, in confirmation of the above assertion. A young man, about twenty-five years of age, who had a wife and five young children, had an employment in one of the public offices; he was arrested for several different sums, to the amount of a hundred pounds or more; and as he had nothing to pay, he remained *fifteen* months in prison, totally deprived of employment; and then—all his actions were *superseded* by the Society for *Six Pounds!*

Thus

Thus the *creditors* lost their several debts, and had their own attorneys to pay besides; while the *debtor* lost fifteen months of the prime part of his life; and an employment, by which, with attention and industry, he might in time have been enabled to pay all his creditors, and support his unfortunate wife and infants!

It is to be feared that criminal reasons may sometimes influence the minds of creditors in the imprisonment of their debtors. Resentment, and a thirst of revenge, may incite some to have recourse to this dreadful mode of punishment; but passions of this sort should at all times be discountenanced; and the power of gratifying them never be put into the hands of individuals by the laws, because the only just and allowed end of imprisonment for debt, is hereby absolutely defeated. Whilst we are tender of the creditor's property, we ought to be equally tender of the debtor's liberty; and to remember, as a counterbalance to the severity of *Justice* on the one hand, that *Mercy* should hold the scale on the other.

If, then, the common practice of the law of arrests thus militates against the creditor's advantage,

tage, and if the *debtor* is even more cruelly punished by it, than the most notorious *malefactor*; —it is surely high time to provide some method, better adapted to the accommodation of both, as well as to the interests of Society in general. As the laws of arrest and imprisonment for debt now stand, they certainly are a disgrace to our constitution; for by such means, actions not only the most unjust and injurious, but the most cruel and inhuman, may be, and are daily practised. Under the sanction of those laws, the innocent man, who owes not a farthing, may be barbarously torn from his family, before any proof of guilt or wrong is, or can be given: He may even languish many months in confinement, till the writ against him is returnable, without a possibility of redress, unless he be able to procure friends to become bail for him; and at length, the plaintiff, who hath done him wrong, may either be beyond the reach, or unworthy the grasp of just retribution, while his innocent victim may have endured the greatest distress, attended with the most ruinous consequences! Several instances occur, and can be cited, of persons capable of making false affidavits of debt; who, having procured a writ, arrest and imprison the pretended debtor, and then decamp, or become

come insolvent. The prisoner must remain in confinement for many *months*, or two or three *terms*, before his release; and then, can have no damages for the perjury or false imprisonment, unless after a process at law, which he hath not money to engage in. No writ should be issued upon an affidavit only, nor ever *without the security of two substantial housekeepers for the appearance of the Plaintiff at the trial, and his abiding by the decision of the Court.* This would prevent many a false oath, and false imprisonment, which horribly tend to the ruin of numbers, and the destruction of their families.

All such public and private national injuries therefore, arising either from caprice, malevolence, obstinacy, or even barbarity of creditors, should be effectually prevented without delay, by the wholesome interposition of protecting Laws.

Many nations have such humane and prudent laws, particularly Flanders, Switzerland, Holland, &c.* where no person can be arrested for debt without three previous sum-

* France, also, before the late Revolution.

monses;

monses; and even not then in his own house, apartment, or shop, though the doors be open: nor ever on a Sunday;—in order that the free exercise of moral and religious duties may not be obstructed by circumstances of a private, civil nature.*

In a word, the present laws concerning arrest are enormously absurd, and injurious to the State, the Debtor, and Creditor; enriching only *Pettifoggers, Bailiffs, and Jailors*, who *too* often are the meanest and most detestable of men. A new code, therefore, seems to be absolutely necessary, and may certainly be made consonant to Reason, to Equity, and the humane Policy of a free Constitution.

According to the Laws of Scotland, no person can be arrested for debt without previous warning. The debtor must have fifteen days notice, by a summons to some certain court, and, there have a fair hearing: If the debt be just, a caption is granted; but if, while under arrest, he pays or compromises the sum, he is

* Neither in England can any person be arrested on a Sunday, unless by his Bail; in the case of an endeavour to make his escape, to their prejudice.

immediately

immediately released; and cannot be detained a moment for the costs, which are always *solely* paid by the *creditor*, to prevent malevolent and illegal processes. If the debtor is imprisoned, he may inform his creditors, by a Public Notary, of his intention to take the benefit of the Queen's Act for Insolvent Debtors; and then, after an imprisonment of eight days, he goes before a magistrate, and makes a cession of all his effects, upon oath, which instantly releases him,—unless a revengeful creditor will *aliment* him, (as they term it) which must be done that very hour; and the magistrate is of course empowered to compel the creditor's allowance of *aliment*,—according to the birth, station, or family of the prisoner, during his imprisonment, at six, twelve, or eighteen-pence every day. Such, we are assured, are the Regulations of a Sister Country; whereas in England, the debtor is allowed only *sixpence* a day, for which he must wait *five*, and sometimes *six whole terms*, which extend to more than a *Year*; and debtors committed in *execution*, by the Court of Conscience, can have NO allowance whatever. This circumstance has lately been represented in so strong a light to some of our humane and able Patrons, that we earnestly hope it may suggest the means of

Relief, from miseries of so cruel a kind, as even the Savages of Caffraria must execrate.

It will scarcely be believed, that in this kingdom, so justly applauded for its laws and liberty, such powers could possibly be lodged in the hands of individuals, as give them a pretext of right, in cases of arrest, over every thing but the *lives* of their fellow creatures. Let us however hope, that such laws and such powers may not long exist; and happy will this Society deem it, should they at length be made instrumental to the abolition of a practice, so *cruel*, *impolitic*, and *unjust*;—the vilest opprobrium of our *Laws*, our boasted *Liberty*, and our *Christian* Name!

Ah, little think the gay, licentious Proud,
Whom pleasures, pow'r, and affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And wanton, often *cruel* riot, waste;—
Ah, little think they, while they dance along,
How many pine in want and dungeon glooms,
Shut from the common air, and common use
Of their own limbs! How many drink the cup
Of baleful Grief, and eat the bitter bread
Of Misery!—For, sure, th' awaking Thought
The conscious Heart of Charity would warm;
The social Tear would rise, the social Sigh,
The social Passions work!

THOMSON.

The

The Committee observe with pleasure, that no charitable institution hath met with a more universal concurrence, than that in which they have so warmly engaged. The first sums that were collected, amounted, as we before observed, to only *eighty-one pounds one shilling;* which the Committee having expended, imagined, with no small anxiety, that there the affair would have closed: The beneficence, however, of the public, would not permit so hopeful an Infant to be starved, as it were, in the birth. They voluntarily contributed an abundant supply of nutrition; and the Committee as freely contributed, not their Mites only, but gave their attendance also, with unceasing assiduity and care, to an impartial distribution of the whole. The benefits they have been instrumental in diffusing, from the public benevolence to the distressed, will appear by the *General Accompts* annexed to this Tract, to which the reader is referred;—and thence also, perhaps, he may form an idea of the pleasure which the Committee have received, in executing this labour of love, for the comfort of their fellow creatures.

Several executors* and public bodies intrusted

* For the Form of *Bequests*, see Page 70.

with

with sums of money, to be appropriated for the discharge of debtors, have annually paid them into the Society's Fund; observing that thus they can discharge as many Prisoners for *one hundred Pounds* as any private person can do for double the sum. At first, the Society paid from four to six pounds for the discharge of each debtor; but now, at an average, they only pay about two pounds ten shillings.

The benefactions annually received are nearly eighteen hundred pounds, with which the Society discharge about six hundred debtors. The Committee observe, with concern, that for some years past the distresses of the poor have increased, perhaps in proportion to the increased price of provisions, and the decrease of trade and manufactures; which, in a few years, may operate to the destruction of the yeomanry, or the middle class of the people:—The consequence will necessarily be, filling the army with soldiers, or the kingdom with a banditti.

The Committee exult in observing, that no objections, worthy the least notice, have been urged against *this* plan: indeed, it speaks to the heart;—for at the same time that it addresses

every

every man's sensibility, it informs and convinces his reason. Humanity and Justice equally plead for its continuance and perpetuity; insomuch, that similar institutions are already established in some other parts of the kingdom; where, also, is viewed with horror the mode whereby our present laws of arrest, through a strange misapplication of punishment, are equally made subservient to oppress the innocent, and to protect or release the fraudulent and designing Debtor.

If any one *can* commit an action to deserve perpetual imprisonment, it is the *collusive* debtor. Yet, strange as it may appear, that very knavery and duplicity, which ought to incur the severest censure of our laws, enables him to evade its effects; so that *he*, who deserves their punishment in the greatest extent, in reality, the least sustains it. To a man of this disposition Imprisonment becomes the ultimate of his intentions. His machinations and plots to accomplish this seeming destruction, have, perhaps, been agitated many months previous to his apparent misfortune; and with only the bare externals of insolvency, he suffers an attachment upon his person, with a purse as flow-

ing as his spirits. *Want*, the companion of the wretched, cannot assail him: Plenty decks his table, and convivial mirth attends it! The idea, that imprisonment can be a punishment to a man under these circumstances, must instantly vanish: he prepares for his catastrophe with the vizard of distress, and by that craft sets every danger at defiance; his property is conveyed by previous assignments, apparent gifts, spurious loans; and, with the semblance of poverty, he possesses a genial fortune, fabricated on the ruin of the credulous, honest, and unsuspecting dealer. Such is the *collusive debtor*; whose punishment may be said to produce an effect retrogade to its very intent, by even benefiting those whom it was intended to chastise and correct.—To the *collusive* Debtor therefore Imprisonment can be no punishment,—for he feels it not as such.

The *Debtor* from *misfortune*, is a character of a different tint; the very outlines of whose misery it is difficult to imagine; but whose real sufferings it is impossible to describe! Eager in the pursuit of honest and fair profit, and solicitous for the good opinion of the world, he labours through life with the greatest industry; his

his wife, his children, and his reputation flourish around him, and bask in the sunshine of his prosperity: When, amidst this apparent security, perhaps the villainy or prejudice of his neighbours may blast his reputation: a loss may be sustained by fire; he may have given credit too largely; or his engagements may have been too extensive, or his losses sudden and considerable. From all, or any of these motives, his payments may not have been so regular and certain as usual; the consequence may be an arrest; and the unhappy man—who often suffers more from the ignominy and subversion of his fortune than his creditor can do from the loss of his money—is in a moment dragged from a weeping wife and family, from his friends, and from his dwelling; unable to satisfy his creditors; his property confiscated; his wife, and children, from affluence and comfort, turned out upon the world in a state of poverty and misery!

It is in vain for a man, in circumstances like these, to represent the honesty of his intentions. His ability to pay twenty shillings in the pound is fled, and with it every social virtue: Such, at least, is the too general opinion of the *successful* part of mankind. Misfortune creates the metamorphosis,

morphosis, and the transition is instantaneous. He, who before had honour and punctuality, whose reputation was unblemished, whose industry was commended, and whose religion and morals were quoted as examples to his neighbours, in a moment becomes divested of all. His honour endures the appellation of pride; his reputation is thought duplicity; his industry is interpreted cunning; and his religion misconstrued hypocrisy: Himself and family are ruined, his credit is lost, his virtue contaminated; every comfort of life denied: and, to complete the catastrophe, the unhappy man, animated, with principles of rectitude and equity, but retarded by inability in the display of them, is dragged, *before a trial*, to feel the rigors of *imprisonment*.

Recovery of the Debt, the general object of the plaintiff's pursuit, is very often defeated, in spite of his attempt to accomplish it, by *Confinement*. Various are the reasons which may be produced in proof of the assertion, but the following perhaps are the most obvious to consideration. When one person arrests another, he is supposed to do it with an intent of obtaining his debt; the money therefore of course is expected, or at least a temporary and additional security,

security, by bail: On the failure of these, imprisonment generally follows; and if the first offers of a compromise are refused, the debtor has seldom an opportunity given him to repeat them; because, from confinement, a decrease of property becomes inevitable. The expences arising to a debtor on his way to, and when under confinement, are very great: The inconsiderate plaintiff seldom gives himself time to reflect, that it is the property of himself, and others, which by these means, is hourly diminishing; but, already precipitated in the stream, he plunges on, no less to the destruction of the debtor, than to the certain loss of his own legal claims: seldom cooling, to judge of the consequences, until his attention is awakened by a long bill from his attorney, for the payment of incidental charges. In the mean time the defendant, finding the plaintiff inexorable, speedily converts every part of *his* acquired substance into money, to support him while in confinement; and thereby consumes that property, which, if timely accepted, might have afforded a decent dividend, and have effected his Release from Gaol. Thus both deceive themselves in their different pursuits; and hence it is obvious, that a Prison, so far from leading to Recovery

of

of the Debt, becomes the whirlpool, as it were, of the debtor's remaining property, which, the lighter it grows, is presently ingulphed, and lost for ever in the *vortex* of Dissipation.

It may be observed, that, " should any of the debtor's effects appear after he is imprisoned, the plaintiff can certainly avail himself by a Writ of *fieri facias*."

It is true, if there are not sufficient effects to discharge the demand of the plaintiff, the body becomes answerable for the deficiency. But as that body is supposed to be there in actual insolvency, and the process against a mere *corpus mortuum*, it can only serve to gratify the wantonness, or satiate the malice of the plaintiff.

And yet, so truly savage a disposition is but too obvious, in this, as in many other instances relating to debt; but, in none more flagrantly so, than in the arresting of a body dead in Law, from absolute insolvency.

The *Recovery of Debt* is frequently defeated by the Creditor's not perfectly understanding the

the consequences of an arrest. He generally imagines that the Expences finish with the writ; and his attorney, for the most part, is unwilling to intimidate him with an account of *Declarations*, *Notices*, *Issues*, *Judgment*, *Execution*, &c. which must all have a regular proceeding;

And, like a wounded Snake, drag their slow length along.

On the least lapse or default, the debtor becomes dischargeable by *Supersedeas*, and the costs fall on the plaintiff; which are always considerable, and sometimes even double or treble the original debt. Numbers have been *thus* discharged out of imprisonment every week from the Marshalsea, and from other prisons every term; for the inability of proceeding, or a dread of further expence, in the plaintiff, often determines him to lose the debt, rather than add to it by proceeding to an execution.

The recovery of debt may also, at any time, be rendered void (should the debtor be of a dishonest principle, and possessed of a moderate portion of money) by *bailing out the action* before he is in execution. This is frequently done, and, in consequence thereof the debtor's person

person becomes immediately at liberty; and may find a secure asylum beyond the seas, till it is convenient and safe to return. It is true, the plaintiff, in this instance, has recourse to the bail; but it is seldom attended with success, as every term in Westminster-hall evinces; for the persons who engage in these precarious securities, are sensible of their risque, and therefore so well acquainted with the arts of subterfuge and chicanery, as often to elude the most expert practitioner.

From the instances beforementioned, the *recovery of the debt* must appear very precarious, and though it be the primary object of the plaintiff's pursuit, is rarely, if ever, accomplished. Imprisonment for debt, therefore, on its present foundation, is irrational and inconsistent; the very intent and effect of it being perfectly destroyed in the attempt: It is wantoning with the distresses of men, to no other gratification than that of revenge; it is proceeding against the unfortunate with a severity, which the barbarity of savages would shrink at; and with a cruelty, which humanity and civil policy must blush to acknowledge: It is worse than *Domitian* catching flies.

We

We might further observe, that the *remission* of punishment is greatly in the creditor's power; who thus becomes a monstrous species of despot, and whose arbitrary will can only be restrained by the unanimous concurrence of the whole kingdom.

There is, perhaps, no nation in the universe, (at least we hope so, for the honour of its legislature) that permits such an authority to be exercised by one subject over the liberty and property of another. It may, indeed, be objected, that bail will prevent an immediate exertion of the power alluded to; but, strange as the fact may appear, it *is* a fact, that many persons, in apparently flourishing circumstances, cannot procure bail; and then, upon the mere oath of a plaintiff, the debtor is committed close prisoner to a jail. Should this happen at the end of *Trinity* term, which immediately precedes what the lawyers call "The *long vocation*," he may then remain in confinement for six or eight months, without a possibility of enlargement, or of determining in any manner the pretensions of the plaintiff; and at the expiration of this period, should they be found *specious*, the prisoner has no other redress than, what is to be

procured by a long and expensive law-suit, which, very possibly, his imprisonment has rendered him incapable of pursuing.

But, if the custom of *arrest* cannot be abolished, nor imprisonment for debt removed, they may both of them, at least, with great propriety, be laid under such regulations, so reconcileable to prudence, and adequate to justice, as that, while the confinement of the debtor is made easy and consistent, the claim of the creditor may be rendered more secure.

If *all* charges and expences whatsoever attending an *unjust* arrest, were to fall on the plaintiff,—who should be compelled in a summary way to reimburse the debtor, without the formality of a tedious law-suit,—it might prevent a number of villainous and vexatious writs; nor would any man be obliged to lie in prison, for months together, *only for his fees*, when he becomes dischargeable by *supersedeas*, on the discontinuance of an action. A debtor may frequently, and from various causes, be relieved from the claim upon him, and yet not have it in his power to pay costs, or fees*; whereas,

* It is a rule with the Society, never to pay the attorney's

whereas, if they fall on the plaintiff, the debtor would in consequence be intitled to an immediate discharge, so soon as the action became supersedable.

A man may be arrested, from mere malice or caprice, without being applied to for the debt, and often without any account rendered of the claim; because the plaintiff, in the present instance, is sure not to suffer for his wantonness, (unless the suit be carried to an issue, or trial, which may not often be the case) and the costs consequently fall upon the debtor. On the contrary, were the plaintiff made liable to the incurred expence, it would in a great measure, if not totally, put a period to such abuses; as he would hardly ever proceed to an arrest, without a clear probability of recovering the debt.

The practice of making a charge, or raising a fee of *two shillings and six-pence* against the debtor, for what is called a *Si sit*, or the searching of the Sheriff's office for detainers by other actions, should indubitably be abolished, as

costs of suit, unless peculiar circumstances render it reasonable; which, however, do not often occur.

as exorbitant and unjust. The Sheriff, for his own security, should gratuitously enquire *Si sit*, that is to say, " Whether there be any other writ or detainer against his prisoner," for which the Sheriff himself is rendered answerable by law. The fee in question, therefore, is a grinding oppression; a species of injury, which the Society for Debtors have indeed done their utmost to rectify, by frequent remonstrances; but hitherto without effect.

If, in short, custom, as well as the law, be founded on reason, it must declare, that the *Sheriff* is sufficiently exonerated by making a return to the real caption, without being expected to answer for those other claims, with which *he* is not actually charged. So flagrant an imposition, and abuse of office, has long escaped the regulation which it demands. It may not, perhaps, be improper to observe, that in France, " no second charge can be lodged against the body, till it is set free from the first*."

It

* This was part of the laws of France, before the Revolution; but what they *now are* (1799) it is not easy to ascertain.

It is submitted to serious consideration, whether an arrest should ever be served on a man in his own dwelling. But, in all events, the debtor arrested, when in confinement, should be regularly proceeded against, without any delay, until he is in execution; or, in default of such proceeding, he should be entitled to sue out his supersedeas, without waiting *three* terms, as is the present practice of the courts.

An attorney will object to this, and say, "How can the debtor be proceeded against, during a vacation, when the courts are shut?" And, indeed, here lies a great part of the evil; for which, perhaps the wisdom of the legislature may adopt a remedy, by means of a justice of the peace, or a bench of justices in rotation. The Delay of justice is very injurious to a commercial people, and inconsistent with the idea of good government: Yet, how common is it, for the plaintiffs against persons committed to the City-compters, to deliver *declarations*, and then proceed no farther, until the debtor, at his own expence, obtains a rule of court for proceeding to trial! This expence, though small, some debtors have not

been able to raise money to defray, in the course of several months; nay, sometimes, they have been obliged to sell or pawn their cloaths or bedding for that purpose,—and then, after a long confinement, the debts averred have, on trial, been found surreptitious: in which case, although the debtor may gain his cause in a court of justice, yet must he be content to sit down with the loss of his time, his goods, his reputation, and his business;—unable to prosecute the villain who ruined him, as having no money, either for *law* or for *bread!*

The following hints, it is sincerely hoped, may contribute to correct the mal-practice of imprisonment for *Small Debts.*

1. A total abolition of Gaoler's fees appears to be the ground-work of such a reformation: No gaoler, or his dependants, should be suffered to take any fee whatever*:—Instead of

* This Reformation is in part begun by the Act of 17°5, for suppressing the fees charged upon Court of Conscience Debtors.—The reader may receive farther important information on this Head, from the perusal of Mr. Howard's Tract on the State of Gaols in Great Britain; a work compiled from the most elaborate inspection, and conducted with that phi-

of which, salaries adequate to their trouble, should be paid to them, either by the Quarter Sessions, or other Community under which they act.

2. No Gaoler or attorney at the Compters should be allowed to purchase his employment, on any consideration whatever; for whilst that is permitted, the poor will be always harassed by impositions, for the reason mentioned in note, page 38.

3. When the debtor is in execution, his effects should be surrendered, upon oath, and divided amongst his creditors; in consequence of which surrender, the body should be discharged, and wholly set free from all future demands, in the same manner as a certificated bankrupt.

4. If four-fifths of the creditors, in number and in value, shall at any time, while the debtor is at large, demand an inspection of his affairs, such demand should be deemed as an act of the whole body, and the debtor be obliged to submit to

Ianthropy, which does honor both to the Writer, and to the cause of humanity, in an age of luxury and dissipation.

to such inspection; in order that the creditors may have it in their power to conclude upon such terms, as shall seem to them most eligible, and which should be binding also upon all the other creditors*.

5. No sale, assignment, or conveyance of any kind, made by the debtor, after a writ has been served twenty-four hours upon him, should be effectual; but all his effects should be then considered as the property of his creditors.

6. As the above article makes the debtor speedily an insolvent, and his effects become the property of the creditors, one shilling at least per day should be allowed him, from the day of imprisonment to the day of his discharge; payable either out of the debtor's effects, if any, or otherwise at the expence of the plaintiff; and, in default thereof, the debtor to be discharged.

In the province of Jamaica, a land of abject slavery, no Freeholder can have a personal attachment served upon him, nor is any *capias* permitted

* This Regulation, we are happy to find, is provided for, by what is called "The Lord's Act." 31 Geo. II.

permitted to issue against him; but the proceeding must always be against his *property*, which *alone* becomes liable. In Holland, and in France, the debtor is no longer held in custody than till he can make a surrender of his effects, which is considered as an exoneration, and the body of course is free. Scotland, in the year 1754, to the honour of its administration, rejected the imprisonment of the body, as a spurious production, unknown to the mother law: Nor, indeed, is any thing more inconsistent with the rights of mankind. So that if a custom of this sort were even authorised by any laws, it ought to be struck out of the general code, as a remnant of barbarism, already exploded by all the wisest commercial states in the world.

The instrument called a DECLARATION, was intended merely to set forth the *cause* of the *action*, and the defendant's refusal to make satisfaction to the plaintiff; and therein should always be inserted the names of two persons, as *Pledges* to the defendant for carrying on the prosecution to a trial:—But how are the laws of the land perverted, and that by the very practitioners of the law!

According

According to common practice, the declaration cannot be delivered to the debtor till after the return of the writ, which may be several weeks, more or less, according to the distance of time from the arrest to the return of the writ, which is governed by the term*; so that the Debtor is punished by imprisonment, at the *will* of a fellow-subject, long *before* he is or can be found guilty. The declaration, which might be comprised in a very few lines, is stretched and tortured by a *farrago*, not of language, but of Babelisms,—an unintelligible jargon of words without ideas, that might disgrace a Hottentot; and which, if printed in this book, would croud six pages. Add to this, that notwithstanding the law has wisely provided, that two persons, on behalf of the plaintiff, shall be *pledges* to prosecute to a trial, yet the names of the pledges inserted in the declaration are fictitious; JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, who never existed, and therefore cannot be punished for being *pledges* to prosecute a false claim; because they are not to be found either in this world or the other.

Here then, undoubtedly, there appears an evil worthy

* See page 23.

worthy the correction of the Judges;—a process at law, whereby an innocent man is punished without conviction; that process carried on by a chain of wretched Fictions; and the Fabricators of those Fictions protected from prosecution, either by a corrupt evasion of the laws, or by the amazing expence which must attend a prosecution against an unjust plaintiff, or his associates!

Laws should be founded in EQUITY; and the execution of this conducted by TRUTH; or else, the former will be abhorred, and the latter contemned, so long as the subjects of their oppression have understanding to distinguish between right and wrong.

Another injury arising from long imprisonment, is, that the debtor's friends, tired with repeated applications, desert him: his once reputable connections, from tedious captivity, are lost; and a mind unstayed by philosophy and religion is often violated by other connections near at hand, insomuch that, when the prison doors are thrown open for his enlargement, he finds himself, in a manner, alone and deserted! Should his disposition lead him to labour, to whom

whom shall he apply for employment? Friendless, forlorn, and unrecommended, the thriving world disclaim him; his necessities urge, and famine assails him. To relieve the calls of nature, he has at last recourse to illicit practices; and thus, perhaps, with keen reluctance, and anticipated remorse, he becomes "a companion of thieves" and midnight depredators. Hence is augmented the Recorder's list; and the Scaffolds of Execution groan, with the accumulated weight of these wretched malefactors,—doubly wretched from their sorrows, and their crimes!

Hence, our assizes are replete with felons, and our counties with the Gibbets of Ignominy!

In an early part of this little treatise it was observed*, that the present mode of personal attachment for small debts, is not only *oppressive* on the *lower classes* of the people, but *injurious to the community:* And the reason is, because the practice operates most rigorously against those, who are the nerves, the sinews, and strength of that community; whilst others, who are eventually cloathed and fed by them, and move in a superior class of society, may find a ready

* Page 10 and 11.

a ready and ample relief, under insolvent circumstances, from the mild laws of bnakruptcy. This superior class, it is granted, are useful in their rank of Society; but, how often are they found as mere drones in the hive of commerce and industry! while the labouring Bee, who painfully fabricates the honey, is left the most exposed to destruction, by an abuse of those laws that should protect him in every emergency.

The King of Sweden, in the month of October, 1773, issued a proclamation, that "For the future no person should be detained in custody, "who gave up his *All* to satisfy his *just debts*; "and schedules of his assets, stock in trade, rent-"rolls of estate, and securities for money, were "to be lodged with the committee of the cor-"poration in each borough; whose syndic, or "town-clerk, is bound to examine debtors on "oath, in presence of a notary, who must attest "their discoveries, taken in writing, and signed by "themselves; after which the debtor is to be dis-"charged. Those who shall refuse to submit to "such examinations, or endeavour to escape in "a clandestine manner, are to be sent to the "gallies for life; and, in case of their rendering "false accounts, are to suffer death as felons."

This edict is a proof of the humanity of the Swedish Monarch, and affords a plain indication, that his subjects are proceeding to the total extirpation of a barbarous custom. Let not our kingdom then be the last to extirpate a procedure so oppressive and ruinous to the subject; so contrary to the rights of nature, and so opposite to the law and constitution of England, whose founders, the ENGLISH SAXONS, knew not the practice. In truth, it is an exotic; a Norman curse; which none can justify or approve, upon any principle of humanity or common-sense.

Debtors, frequently, from fear of the injuries to which they are exposed by arrest, resolve to live in prison, and there either to spend those effects, which might have been divided among mild creditors, or else to portion out their fortunes amongst their families, in defiance of their creditors and the law. And, strange as such steps may seem, the debtor is induced to take them merely from this reasoning,—"that while the body is held in prison, it is an optional satisfaction for the debt, determined and elected by his creditor."

The

The dread of imprisonment gives birth to many crimes; it is the nurse of knavery and evasion: whereas, if the man in fluctuating circumstances were convinced, that the greatest evil which could happen to him, under a reverse of fortune, would be to give up ALL his property for the payment of his debts, he would then, with a calm and honest firmness, face his creditors; happy in the last resource of making a true disclosure, and an honest surrender, for their just benefit.

The utility of the Charity, in behalf of Small Debtors, will appear from the consideration, that every poor man's labour may be estimated, at an average, to be worth two shillings and sixpence per day, or three pounds five shillings per month Now the Society having set at liberty upwards of sixteen thousand of such persons, the benefit immediately derived to the community will amount to one hundred and four thousand pounds, supposing each of those persons to have obtained his liberty only two months sooner than he would have obtained it without the assistance of the Society. But, if to this benefit gained by the community, we add that of preventing such numbers of prisoners and their families from becoming

coming burthensome to their parishes, who can ascertain the amazing harvest of advantage resulting from the institution? It is surely a very striking consideration, at once to the man and the citizen; to the tradesman and the merchant; to the patriot senator, and the sincere Christian.

As such, therefore, it is, that the Society ventures again to propose it:—A Society, which, for more than seven and twenty years since its very humble commencement, has been patronized in the most respectable manner, and has derived its highest honour, satisfaction, and efficacy, from the abundant benevolence of the public. Its books of account, receipts, disbursements, and other proceedings, are always open for general inspection; and from those of the nobility and gentry, who have condescended to take the trouble of examining them, they have obtained the fullest approbation, testified by their bounty. In short, the friends of genuine humanity have considered the institution as peculiarly laudable;—as being founded upon the noblest EXAMPLE which can animate the Christian heart, and conducted by the disinterested principles of undeviating philanthropy.

The

The number of debtors discharged and relieved within twelve months, from March, 1798, to March, 1799, amounted to 578, who had 272 wives, and 758 children; the expence attending their deliverance was 1553l. 14s. 5d.—The average therefore paid for each debtor is about 2l. 10s. 10¾d. including every incidental expence of rent, printing, advertisements, books, &c. requisite for conducting the business Many of the prisoners were found in various cities and counties of England, as well as in the gaols of the metropolis; for no respect or preference is paid to their locality; the calls of distress are alike heard and attended to, from whatever quarter they may arise. Among the creditors of those prisoners so discharged, several, to a large amount, have received a composition of not less than *Ten Pounds:* The magnitude of the debt, in cases of peculiar emergency, being no object with the Society, provided it can be compromised and brought within *that* sum, which is the utmost scope and avowed intention of their design.

Many of the original debtors, confined for greater sums, were found to have been imprisoned even for several years, hopeless of any

relief from a charity so humble in its views, and languishing in circumstances the most pitiably indigent. How great then have been the joy of their restoration to wives and families, that once had known far better times! They thus became again useful Members of Society, happy in their various occupations; and, it is to be hoped, were very deserving of the blessings thus enjoyed. For it is but just to add, that the most assiduous care is taken by the Committee, to relieve none but those, whose characters best warrant attention, and whose miseries call loudly for the relief and comfort afforded them.

Upon these plain grounds, therefore, it is submitted to the consideration of judicious and feeling minds, whether an undertaking, thus arduous in itself, and kind to the community at large, doth not merit the warm encouragement of a nation like ours,—the most eminently and nobly distinguished for its policy and commerce, its liberality, and genuine love of benevolence.

The applications made to the Society, notwithstanding all its past exertions, increase; and especially from the *County Gaols*, which at length seem to be well informed of the nature of the

the plan, but where the unfortunate debtor appears in a manner to have been long forgotten by every friend.—Calls like these, surely demand a very serious and unremitted attention; nor is it doubted that they will be kindly heard. So far then as the Governors shall be enabled by the public bounty, "to open the prison doors," and to wipe away the tears of misery and helpless innocence; in such proportion, and with an alacrity worthy of the claim, will this Charity be impartially extended throughout the kingdom of Great Britain.

☞ To render this little volume more complete, and in some degree entertaining, as well as improving to our reader, we have inserted the

Rules and Orders of the Society,

Our *Forms of General Business,*

A *List of Benefactors and Honorary Governors,* and a *General Statement of Accounts to March* 1799; and also added two or three pieces of *Poetry,* which may not be unacceptable. The first Ode, in particular, having been set to music, and occasonally performed in places of divine service, for the benefit of the charity, may therefore

therefore be welcome to such, as have already heard it, or may be called upon to hear it on any future occasion.

RULES

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE

DISCHARGE AND RELIEF

OF

PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS.

RULES AND ORDERS.

I. NAME OF THE CHARITY.

THAT this Institution be called *The* SOCIETY *for the* DISCHARGE *and* RELIEF *of Persons imprisoned for* SMALL DEBTS.

II. OFFICERS.

THAT this Charity do consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee.

III. COMMITTEE.

I. THAT the Committee be open to, and consist of all such persons as are qualified to be Governors.

II. That of the Committee three members constitute a quorum.

IV. MEET-

IV. MEETINGS.

I. THAT there be ANNUAL MEETING, on the first Wednesday in April*.

II. That there be four quarterly general meetings in every year.

III. And also a meeting of the Committee on the first Wednesday † in every month, at Twelve o'clock.

IV. Of all which several meetings, due notice shall be given by advertisement in the public newspapers ‡.

V. That the place for holding all such meetings be in Craven-street ‖.

* Originally it was on the 5th of May.

† Weekly meetings were necessary in the *infancy* of this charity; but such forms have been adopted, from the experience of the Committee, that, in its *maturity*, their meeting once a month at noon is found to be fully sufficient.

‡ The Advertisements have since been confined to the Quarterly Courts *only*.

‖ The Society, soon after their establishment, took an office, at No 7, *Craven-Street*, *Strand*, where the business of the charity is transacted, but originally were held at the *Thatched-House Tavern*, St. James's street,

V. OF THE TREASURER.

I. THAT he receive all benefactions, keep an account of all receipts and payments, and adjust the same at the four general quarterly courts, or oftener, if required by the rest of the governors.

II. He is to advance no monies on account of the Charity, unless authorised thereto by writing, under the hand of three of the Committee, at time of their meetings.

VI. OF THE SECRETARY.

HE is to be present at all the meetings of the Governors, to take the minutes; receive and prepare all petitions; make the necessary enquiries, and report to the Committee concerning them: To draw up the accounts, and carry on the correspondence and business of the Charity, under the direction of the Committee.

VII. OF GOVERNORS IN GENERAL, AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

I. THAT this Charity be supported by annual subscriptions, or other voluntary benefactions.

II. That all annual subscribers of or above the

the sum of two guineas, are, and shall be esteemed Governors, and of the Committee.

III. That if any annual subscriber shall be more than two years in arrear, his power as a Governor shall cease, until such arrears are paid.

IV. That all benefactors of, or above the sum of twenty guineas, now are, and shall be esteemed perpetual Governors.

V. That the nomination of officers be in the Governors, and determined by a majority.

VIII. OF THE OBJECTS TO BE RELIEVED.

I. THEY shall be persons *actually* imprisoned, whose respective debts, or the composition for whose debts, shall not exceed the sum of TEN POUNDS.

II. That women shall be equally entitled to the benefit of this charity as men.

III. That such debtors shall have the preference, as are most aged or infirm; have the largest families unprovided for; are the most likely to be useful to the community, and appear to have

have lost their liberty by unavoidable misfortunes; at least, not by fraud, vice, or extravagance.

IV. That as to such imprisoned debtors as have helpless families, who suffer by the faults of their principal, and are undeservedly reduced to poverty, the Committee shall be at liberty to give the families some assistance in proportion to their distress, and agreeable to the intentions of the charity.

V. That no person be delivered a *second* time; unless it shall appear to the Committee, that their second misfortune cannot be imputed to their own fault.

VI. That an account be annually published, of the number of persons discharged and relieved, but their names not mentioned; together with an account of the sums paid for them, and of the prisons from whence they were respectively discharged.

IX. OF PETITIONS AND PETITIONERS.

THAT at their respective meetings, the Committee refer all the petitions then received to the Secretary,

Secretary, for his examination and enquiry, during the current month. That the report he shall make on them, with the vouchers for their respective characters, be considered at the next Committee meeting; and that they be proceeded on accordingly, in preference to any other applications.

FORMS

FORMS

OF

APPLICATION

TO

THIS SOCIETY FOR RELIEF.

THE Debtor receives *gratis* from the Gaoler a printed Petition, of which the following is a copy:

To the Right Honourable the PRESIDENT, *the* VICE-PRESIDENTS, *and other Members of the Society for Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.*

The humble Petition of
late of Street, in the
Parish of
in the County of

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner—*hath not received any benefit from your Society heretofore:* That he

is in the Year of his Age: by profession a

* *Insert the Wife, and Number of Children, if any, under 14 Years of Age.* and hath*

THAT he was committed to the Prison of on Day of

† *Insert the Side of the Prison where the Debtor is confined.* and continues confined on the† of the said Prison for a Debt of £

‡ *Insert the Plaintiff's Name, Profession and Abode.* sworn to by‡ of Street, in the Parish of

‖ *Insert what* KIND *of Value the Prisoner had of his Plaintiff for the Debt.* for‖

h Attorney, is Mr. of who hath proceeded against your Petitioner in the Court of§

§ *Here mention the Court whence the Writ issued: also the Dates of the Declaration, Trial, or Judgment, as the Case may be; and if superſedable,*

THAT it may require £. s. d. to pay for and also to pay the Prison-Fees to obtain your Petitioner's Liberty: who having no Effects,

fects, or Power, to discharge the same, most humbly prays to partake of your bounty, in such way as to you may seem meet; and refers to*

of

in the Parish of

and

of

Street, in the Parish of

for a Character of his *Sobriety, Integrity, and Sobriety.*

the Time WHEN; *and for what* REASON.

* *Insert the Names Professions, and Places of Abode of two Housekeepers who are acquainted with the Prisoner's Case; but if a Country Petitioner, reference must be made to the Clergyman, Churchwardens, &c of the Parish wherein he or she lately resided.*

DIRECTIONS TO THE PRISONERS.

I. Debtors who desire to partake of this Charity, must apply by *printed* PETITION ONLY; a Form of which, as above, may be had of the respective Keepers, GRATIS.

II. No Petition will be attended to, unless filled up fully and exactly, as directed in the Margin; those Directions being so plain, that no difficulty can arise. It is therefore desired that every Petitioner will fill up his or her own Petition.

III. Those

III. Those who apply for their Liberty by Supersedeas, or for Sixpences, must send a Copy of their Cause, or Causes, with the Keeper's Certificate.

IV. All LETTERS, PETITIONS, &c. are to be forwarded to the Letter-Box, No. 7, in Craven-street, Strand, *Post-paid.*

N.B. *An Attempt to impose on the Society in any Particular, will prevent the Petitioner's being relieved.*

☞ A letter of thanks will be expected from every person discharged: and it is desired that no Bond, Note, Warrant of Attorney, or Obligation whatever, be given to such Plaintiffs as receive a Composition from this Society.

Upon the proposed Composition being accepted by the Plaintiff, the Gaol Fees are immediately paid, and the debtor set at Liberty; with some small Donation, according to the Number and Distress of Family, &c.

And, in order to prevent imposition by SWINDLERS, the Society have found it sometimes necessary

cessary to apply to the Plaintiff for his Testimony concerning the Debtor, by the following Address.

SOCIETY for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for SMALL DEBTS.

CRAVEN-STREET, STRAND.

The *of* 179

a Prisoner at your suit in the Gaol of *for a Debt of £.* *s.* *d.* *hath petitioned this Society for their charitable assistance: who, being desirous of distributing the benevolence of the Public to every worthy object, (and to such* only) *request to be informed by you, of the manner in which the Debt was contracted: Whether in the common and ordinary course of Business, or on specious Pretences; and of such other circumstances, as may enable the Society to judge of the Petitioner's* true *character, and of his qualification to partake of the public bounty from this Charity.*

R. GRASSWELL, SEC.

Be pleased to write your Answer on the back of this paper; and direct it

To be put into the Letter-Box, No. 7, Craven-Street, Strand.

FORM

FORM *of* BEQUESTS *of* LEGACIES*.

I A. B. do give and bequeath unto *The* TREASURER *of the* SOCIETY *for the* DISCHARGE *and* RELIEF *of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, known by the Name of the Thatched-House Society, in* Craven-Street, Strand, the Sum of
to be paid out of my personal Estate, and to be by him applied, (with the consent of the Governors thereof) for the sole Uses and Purposes of that benevolent Institution.

N. B. Any *Legacy* arising from *Lands is void*, by the *Statute of Mortmain*.

* We have been informed of several legacies, for the relief of prisoners, which are not applied to the purposes for which they were bequeathed. It would be a matter worthy of enquiry, what other legacies are yet undiscovered, besides the following, which have long lain dormant.

1st. The legacy of Mr. Henry Brown, late linen-draper in the Borough of Southwark, of 50*l. per ann.* as may appear by the donor's will, in Doctors' Commons.

2. The legacy of Mr. James Dodd, of 30*l. per ann.* to be paid out of a farm at Hartly-row, near Hertford-bridge, in the county of Southampton; some years past in the occupation of Mr. Cile, who lived on the said farm.

3. The

3. The legacy of Arthur Child, of the county of Hertford, Esq. of 24*l. per ann.* to be paid out of 220*l. per ann.* lying in the parish of Stevenage, in the said county. This legacy was left in the year 1669.

4. The legacy of Mr. Samuel West, citizen of London, of 16*l. per ann.* to be paid out of a ground-rent, arising from several houses in Coleman-street, London.

5. The legacy of Mr. John Hill, of Charlton, in the county of Kent, of 12*l per ann.* to be paid out of an estate at Charlton aforesaid; some years past in the occupation of Sir William Longham. This legacy was left in the year 1654.

6. The legacy of the family of the Lushingtons, of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per ann.* as appears by the donor's will, in Doctors' Commons.

7. The legacy of Robert Henley, Esq. of 10*l. per ann.* payable by the possessors of an estate lying near the church at Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Hertford; which estate is now, or was lately, in the family of the Waldos.

The foregoing legacies amount to 153*l.* 12*s.* 4*d. per ann.* and have not been paid to the poor prisoners for many years past. See a Pamphlet, intitled "The extraordinary case of William Penrice."

THE

THE foregoing RULES and ORDERS of the Society, and FORMS for carrying the benevolent designs of the public into effectual execution, have been honoured by the general approbation and encouragement of all ranks of people among us; insomuch that some of the public city companies, executors, and others, trustees for distributing annual sums of money for the discharge of poor debtors, have made the Society their Almoners; under a full conviction "that the *Society*, from the experience they have acquired, can discharge as many debtors for ONE hundred pounds, as *they* themselves can for TWO*." The Society, however, are at all times ready and desirous to act according to the *general* directions of such trustees; and to render to them accurate Lists and Accounts, of the Debtors so discharged, and of the Monies so intrusted to their distribution.

TIME, which effects the various vicissitudes of human life, has of course made some changes in the Society: But Humanity, Philanthropy, and Christianity, are still the same: So that, though some of the NOBLE, the GREAT, and

* See before, page 28.

and the GOOD, have been removed, others have kindly become the friends of the distressed Debtor, in their stead.

The present Officers of the Society are,

The Right Hon. Lord ROMNEY, *President.*

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of RADNOR,
The Most Noble Marquis of HERTFORD,
The Hon. PHILIP PUSEY,
Sir CHARLES MIDDLETON, Bart.
} *Vice-Presidents.*

JAMES NEILD, Esq. *Treasurer.*

R. GRASSWELL, *Secretary.*

The Business of the Society being now conducted on so regular a Plan, that the Committee have not thought it necessary to meet oftener than once a Month; those meetings are held at No. 7, CRAVEN-STREET, STRAND, the first Wednesday of every month, at noon.

The Committee is composed of all such annual Benefactors as choose to attend: their Company, therefore, will at all times be esteemed a kindness to the Society, more especially, if any Gentleman should have any thing to propose,

for rendering this Institution more advantageous to the Public, or essentially conducive to its prosperity.

☞ Persons desirous of establishing similar societies in other parts of the kingdom, may have copies of the modes of business which the Society have adopted, *gratis:* and should any deficiency or defect be found therein, the Society will be very thankful for better information and advice, and happy to pursue it.

POETRY.

POETRY.

I.

The following STANZA, from our celebrated SPENSER, is too striking, not to claim a Record in this Place; and is inserted, for the noble Sentiment which it is calculated to impress on every humane and christian Heart. Speaking of the holy Beads-men in the *House of* MERCY, he says,

"THE fourth appointed by his office was
Poor Prisoners to relieve with gracious Aid,
And Captives to redeem with Price of Brass,
From Turks and Sarazins, which them had staid;
And tho' they faulty were, yet well he weigh'd
That GOD to us forgiveth every Hour,
Much more than that, why they in Bands were laid."

FAIRY QUEEN, B. I. Cant. X. Stan. 40.

THE

II.

THE

DEBTOR RELIEVED:

SKETCH OF A

SACRED ODE,

Set to MUSIC by Mr. HOOK.

RECITATIVE.

OH, LET THE SORROWFUL SIGHING OF THE PRISONERS COME BEFORE THEE!

AIR.

SEE where he lies,
Neglected and forlorn!
From his dear wife and tender infants torn,
Feeding on bitter tears and deep-drawn sighs;
The Husband, Father, and the Man:

RECITATIVE.

See where he lies; dejected, pale, and wan!
Immur'd within the doleful Prison's Wall,
Depriv'd of every Good Men valuable call.

AIR.

AIR.

SUN, that from thy golden height
Scatter'st Glory and Delight;
Beams, that laughing Nature bless
With universal chearfulness;—

RECITATIVE.

Ah, glorious Sun! for him in vain you glow;
Blank, blank the Prospect all:
'Tis Dreariness and Woe!

AIR.

Spirit of celestial Birth,
"Mountain Nymph, Sweet LIBERTY!"
Noblest Boon of Heaven to Earth,
Oh, how good to dwell with thee!
How delectable to rove
O'er the Upland, through the Grove,
Unrestrain'd in Bliss with thee,
"Mountain Nymph, Sweet LIBERTY!"

Strike, strike the solemn Chord; And weep to view
A free-born MAN—a BRITON too,
Of Freedom take his deep-ton'd, sad Adieu!

AIR.

Thou cruel CREDITOR, forbear,—
Can'st thou have more than All?
Enough, enough:—The Man in Mercy spare;
Ah, why his limbs enthrall?

From his humble home so dear,
Oh, for Mercy, do not tear!
See his Wife in sorrow drown'd,
View his Infants weeping round:
From Industry his Hands restrain!
Merciless!—what can'st thou gain?

RECITATIVE.

Shame, and reproach of Conscience—for thy Part;
While Hunger gnaws their Soul, and Anguish rends their Heart!

AIR.

But see—with melting Pity in her Eye,
Man's genial Friend, blest CHARITY,
Religion's eldest, loveliest Child,
Led by her Parent meek and mild,
Their Anguish views:
And, as contemplating the mighty Woe,
"Ah, who," she cries, "can Help refuse?
Though Law it's Rigour will not bend,
Nor stern Necessity relent;
In Pity to their Sufferings sent,
We will Mercy's Arm extend;
We, my Sons, will help bestow."

RECITATIVE.

Thus as she spoke, a generous Glow
Of her own Flame she did impart
To many a noble, many a feeling Heart!
They caught the Fire, and as it spread,
The DEBTOR felt the Warmth, and rear'd his down-cast Head.

AIR.

AIR.

Then " Welcome, thrice welcome"—I heard his full
Voice,
In Gratitude's deep Diapason rejoice:
" Oh welcome, blest Freedom, to Mortals most dear,
Lov'd Light of the Sun, balmy Sweetness of Air!

RECITATIVE.

Come, my Wife, my Children join,
Raise the Song to Strains divine.

SEMI-CHORUS.

Glorious GOD, the first to THEE,
We lift the Heart, we bow the Knee;

RECITATIVE.

For thou hast heard our Plaints, and SET THE PRISONER FREE!

LAST CHORUS.

Sons of Mercy, Sons of Heaven,
Next to THEM, our Thanks be given.

Louder still exalt the Strain;
These are Patriots, these are Men!

Ministering Angels may they be,
Where all are blest!—for all are FREE!

III. EPI-

III.

EPILOGUE,

WRITTEN BY

R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. HULL and Mrs. MATTOCKS, at *Covent Garden Theatre*, after the JEALOUS WIFE, performed for the Use of the SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS, on the 23d of Dec. 1773.

The Curtain rises, and discovers a Prison; at some Distance a Woman, poorly habited, and in a disconsolate Attitude. After standing for some Time motionless, in a Posture of fixed Attention, she speaks.

WOMAN.

THOU loathsome dungeon, in whose dreary womb,
The pining Debtor finds a living tomb;
Where, 'midst the clank of chains, and dismal yells
Of shackled felons, my sad husband dwells;

From

From his dark cell Oh give him to my view!
Let him look forth, and take a last adieu.

[*As she advances towards the Prison, a Person in Gentleman's Apparel accosts her.*]

MAN.

Stay, child of sorrow; thou, whose piercing groans
Might move to pity e'en these senseless stones;
Why dost thou bend thy melancholy way
To that drear dungeon? Child of sorrow, stay.

WOMAN.

Why should I stay, or my sad griefs impart?
Can there be pity in a human heart?
Away, and let me die——

MAN.

No; if 'tis there
You seek some captive friend, renounce despair;
For, tho' the iron hand of law has barr'd
Those surly doors, which yon dread mansion guard;
Know, there are found, on whose dilated breasts
The heav'n-descended dove of pity rests:
Souls, that delight with fost'ring smiles to chear
The broken heart, and dry affliction's tear;
Pluck the wan Debtor from his noisome den,
And launch him on the chearful walks of men.

WOMAN.

If such there be, oh lead me to their sight,
And let me plead a wretched sufferer's right.

Can there be truth, humanity, or sense
In laws, that make misfortune an offence?
Torn from his famish'd babes, and frantic wife,
A father, husband, *there* must end his life!
Stretch'd on his straw the guiltless captive lies,
While round his temples sickly damps arise;
That e'en the murderer's ignominious fate
Were welcome refuge from *his* hopeless state.
Lost are the hands, whose honest labour fed
His helpless innocents with daily bread;
For day by day the busy loom he ply'd,
With soft contentment singing by his side;
Till heaven flung out the signal to destroy,
And dropt the curtain o'er this scene of joy.
Nine tedious weeks the languid patient lay
To dire disease an unresisting prey;
The tenth succeeded—when, alas! behold
A worse tormentor, in a human mould;
A griping creditor:—escape who can,
When man's great foe assumes the shape of man!
Steel'd to their trade, and deaf to all our cries,
Relentless ruffians seize their legal prize;
From my fond arms a dying husband tear,
And plunge their victim in a dungeon—there.

MAN.

Enough! go speak the healing words of peace
To thy sad mate, and bear him this release.
Tell him the Muse, who on the scenes attends,
That balsam to his wounded spirit sends;
And know this truth thyself; 'Tis not alone
The preacher's pulpit, or the monarch's throne,

That

That Charity frequents; but in this age
She guides the Theatre, and treads the Stage:
Lo! she is present,—cast your eyes around,
And here, in each spectator's heart she's found.

IV.

ODE.

To the SOCIETY *for relieving* PERSONS *confined for* SMALL DEBTS.

I.

"BLEST is the man," so sings the hallow'd Bard,
"Who to the needy lends a willing ear:
"Who views the poor with pitying eye,
"Nor proudly spurns the wretched when they cry:
"Heaven will his pious care reward;
"From ev'ry trouble set him clear."

Hail, CHARITY! thou heavenly guest;
Come, fill our hearts with love divine:
Best virtue of the human breast,
Above them all transcendent shine!

Point

Point out to us the pleasing road,
Which leads to glory, and to GOD:
Oh, fill our souls with love sincere,
And from the Christian eye extract the pious tear.

II.

See Indigence extend
Her wither'd hand, and sickly eye;
Hope bids her seek a tender friend,
To shield from sad necessity.
She bids her trust Almighty power,
To bless the future happy hour;
And melt those hearts his mighty fingers made,
To be by heavenly passions sway'd.

III.

Industry, with careful hand,
Dispenses blessings o'er the land;
While Merit thro' the sciences extends
Her searching powers, for noblest ends;
But,—sad imprisonment detains,
And binds them with inglorious chains!
Nerveless those hands, which others' wants supply!
Fair industry would grant her future pow'r,
To crown with blessings each laborious hour;
She asks,—what Freedom's sons would ne'er deny,—
To make their varied commerce tell,
Britons in arts, as well as arms, excel.

IV.

Soft Innocence imploring stands
With lovely looks, uplifted hands!

Can

Can BRITONS turn a tearless eye,
Or banish tender sympathy?
Refuse to shield from future woe
The hands from whence *their* comforts flow?
Th' industrious father,—and the faithful wife,
The social balm of human life—
His tenderest refuge from the pangs of grief?
Fill'd with affection, see, her streaming eyes
In silent sorrow wooe the pitying skies!
From HEAVEN, and *You*, she seeks relief.

V.

Ye generous *Fair!* whose bosoms feel
The keenest pangs for others' woe,
Your soft sensations strive not to conceal:
And, while the crystal torrents flow,
Indulge the heav'n-born sympathy;
'Tis *Virtue* sparkling in your eye!
Tears of humanity more grace the fair,
Than diamonds glittering in their glossy hair.

VI.

Ye bright examples of the age,
Let soft humanity your hearts engage!
Who love their Country and their God,
Who would escape Affliction's rod;
Who wish a lasting peace to gain,
Immortal honour to obtain;
Let *them* exert their utmost power,
To shield Misfortune in her trying hour!
Let streams of generous bounty flow;
From merit ward th' impending blow.

Bid Industry uprear her languid head;
Save Innocence from want and dread;
Reward the dear, the faithful wife,
Chear the sad mourner with returning life:
Approving conscience shall your praises sing,
And to your glowing hearts the truest comforts bring.

Dec. 20, 1773. W. A. W.

A LIST

A

LIST

OF

GENERAL AND ANNUAL

BENEFACTIONS

TO THE

SOCIETY

FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

IMRRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS,

From the INSTITUTION in FEBRUARY, 1772,
to the 31st of MARCH, 1799.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Society have observed that in twenty-seven Years many Benefactors have adopted the *same* Signature, such as AB. AC. AD. &c. &c. so that it is not possible for such Benefactors to distinguish the Sums they severally paid; nor for the Society to know who paid those Sums.

It was therefore proposed, and unanimously

Resolved, That all such sums as have been paid by *unknown* Benefactors, under initial Letters only, be printed under the title ANONYMOUS.

Nevertheless, every Benefactor may have recourse to the Society's Minute and Cash Books, to see the entry of such Benefaction, and the Month it was advertised in the public Papers.

A

LIST

OF

GENERAL AND ANNUAL

BENEFACTIONS,

From the INSTITUTION in FEBRUARY, 1772,
to the 31st of March, 1799.

☞ *Those marked with an * are annual Benefactors, Governors, and of the Committee.—Those marked with ** are Governors for Life.—Those marked (s) have been Stewards.*

	£.	s.	d.
ANONYMOUS, including all Sums under *two Guineas*, being paid from Persons unknown, under various initial Letters; yet have been particularly advertised, and remain in the Society's Books, with the Dates when they were received, - -	741	9	8
Anonymous, including all Sums under *five Guineas*, - - -	1621	18	7

Anonymous,

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Anonymous, including all Sums from *Five* to *Ten Guineas*, - -	2806	14	6
Anonymous, per P. received at Messrs. Doriens and Co. five Benefactions, - - -	520	0	0
Anonymous, several small Sums under this Signature, - -	28	7	0

A.

** The Trustees of Bishop Andrews's Charity, fourteen Benefactions, - - - - -	1600	0	0
* Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. ten Benefactions, - - -	21	0	0
James Pettit Andrews, Esq. *deceased*, nine Benefactions, - -	18	18	0
A Friend to the Marquis of Hertford *(Vice-President)*, by his Lordship, four Benefactions, - -	115	0	0
A Lady unknown, by Lord Romney, *deceased*, - - - - -	5	5	0
A Lady, by Mr. Neild, - -	5	0	0
A Lady, by Treasurer, - -	3	3	0
A Lady unknown, by R. Robinson,	5	0	0
A Lady, H. E. - - -	10	10	0
A Lady, by Hoare and Co. -	10	0	0
A Lady, a Well-Wisher, - -	10	0	0

A Lady

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
A Lady unknown, two Benefactions, by E. Smith, - -	15	0	0
Mr. William Atwick, sen. - -	6	6	0
s Mr. James Ansell, four Benefactions, - - - - - -	8	8	0
Mr. Akerman, *deceased*, per Secretary, twelve Benefactions, - -	28	7	0
** Mory Aubrey, Esq. - -	21	0	0
* Paul Agutter, Esq. twenty-one Benefactions, - - -	42	0	0
A. the Overplus of a Tavern-reckoning, - - - - -	0	12	9
A Jew, - - - - - -	1	1	0
A young Clergyman, - -	1	1	0
*s Thomas Adderley, Esq. twenty-six Benefactions, - - -	55	15	0
* E. Allin, Esq. thirteen Benefactions, - - - - - -	27	6	0
* A. Z. three Benefactions, by Mr. Nelme, - - -	60	0	0
Laurence Ashbourne, Esq. - -	5	5	0
A Nobleman, C. C. - -	10	10	0
A Lady, by the Hon. Captain Walsingham, *deceased*, - -	8	8	0
A Person unknown, by W. W.	20	0	0
A Person in the Country, by J. V.	5	5	0

A Wager

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
A Wager concerning the fate of Mr. Wilkes's Election to the Mayoralty, intended to have been spent at a Tavern, - - -	3	13	6
A. T. by Messrs. Dorrien, - -	12	12	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, *deceased*,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Adam, - - -	5	5	0
Mr. Cain Adams, *deceased*, -	4	4	0
An Acknowledgment to an Officer of the Navy at Dover, - -	5	5	0
Mrs. A——r, - - - - -	20	0	0
A Hackney-Coach Fine, J. W. -	0	5	0
A Lady, by Messrs Coutts, - -	5	5	0
A Lady, by Mr. Minchin - -	5	5	0
Mrs. A** C——ll, *deceased*, -	4	4	0
A Lady unknown, by J. T. -	4	4	0
A Wager between T. P. and T. C.	60	0	0
A. by the Rev. Mr. L'Herondoll, *deceased*, - - - - -	10	0	0
A Collection by Servants in a Family, - - - - - -	4	8	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton, - -	5	5	0
Amed, put into the Letter-Box, -	3	3	0
Mr. Astley, a Benefit at his Amphitheatre, - - - - -	20	10	0
A. D. - - - - -	21	0	0

Alderman,

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Alderman, Deputy and Common Council of Farringdon Within,	25	11	0
A Lady, by the Rev. Dr. Trotter, four Benefactions, -	21	0	0
A Lady, by the Rev. Anthony Natt, eleven Benefactions, -	46	18	0
A Lady unknown, by Mr. Crane,	2	2	0
Mr. Arnold, - -	2	2	0
Rev. John Acland, ten Benefactions, - - -	25	15	0
A. E. by the Treasurer, -	21	0	0
A. E. by Mr. Nelme, - -	100	0	0
A Clergyman, - - -	5	5	0
Ditto, - - -	2	2	0
Ditto, - -	3	3	0
A Forfeit, - - -	2	2	0
A Heart blessed with Humanity,	5	5	0
A young Lady unknown, -	50	0	0
A Lady, put into the Letter-Box,	1	1	0
* John Julius Angerstein, Esq. eleven Benefactions, -	22	16	0
A Lady in Derbyshire, by Messrs. Wilkinson of Chesterfield, -	2	2	0
A. B. S. for Relief of poor Debtors, per Biddulph and Co. -	10	0	0
A Lady, for Christ's Sake, per			

Coutts

	£.	s.	d.
Coutts and Co. paid into Hoare's Banking-House, - -	2	2	0
** Edmund Antrobus, Esq. -	21	0	0
A Gentleman from India, -	36	0	0
A London Tradesman's one Year's Profis, by Messrs. Bland and Co.	383	5	0
A. Adrian, Esq. by Messrs. Dorrien and Co. - -	1	1	0
A. B by Treasurer, eight Benefactions, - - -	800	0	0
A. B. by Dorrien and Co. -	50	0	0
A. B. by Mr. Nelme, -	100	0	0
A. B. put into the Letter-Box, three Benefactions, -	300	0	0
A. B. by Biddulph, Cocks, and Co.	100	0	0
A. B. by Ditto, twenty-two Benefactions, - -	46	4	0
A. B. by Ditto, - -	20	0	0
A. B. thirteen Benefactions under this Signature, from 15l. to 20l. each, per Secretary, - -	230	10	0
A Traveller, by Treasurer, -	10	0	0
A Satisfaction received by Mr. Mc Cleland, of Mr. Knight, Green Grocer, Blue Cross Street, for Defamation, - -	2	2	0

A Lady,

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
A Lady, by the Bishop of Peterborough, three Benefactions, -	9	9	0
A Lady unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Filmer, seven Benefactions,	14	14	0
A Lady unknown, per Sir Robert Herries and Co. -	2	0	0
A Stranger, - -	5	5	0
* Stephen Aisley, Esq. seven Benefactions, - -	14	14	0
A. B. W. by Biddulph, Cocks and Co. - -	60	0	0
A Lady, by H. Bank, - -	2	2	0
A Roman Catholic, put into the Letter Box, - - -	1	1	0
A Christmas Gift, - -	10	10	0
Ditto, - -	4	4	0
A New Year's Gift, - -	4	4	0
A Gift, - -	2	2	0
A Birth Day Gift, - -	5	0	0
A Christmas Offering, -	1	1	0
James Adams, Esq. by Dorrien,	2	2	0
A Gentleman unknown, per Secretary, - -	3	3	0
Mr. Abdy, per Ransom and Co.	0	10	6
John Farr Abbot, Esq. *deceased*,	5	5	0
* Charles Abbot, Esq. M.P. three Benefactions, - - -	15	15	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
A Lady, by Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. - -	20	0	0
Another small Acknowledgment of a great many received, -	10	0	0
A Lady, by Mr. Newton, -	2	2	0
A. T. U. per Messrs. Hoares,	20	10	0
A Lady, and a Lady unknown, twenty-eight Benefactions, under these Signatures, amounting to	443	13	0
G. Addison, Esq. per Hoares,	50	0	0
A Friend, per Dr. Lettsom, -	1	1	0
A Friend, per Treasurer, -	1	1	0
A Friend, per Dorrien and Co.	1	1	0
A Friend, per Lucadou and Co.	0	10	6
Ditto, per Ditto, - -	1	1	0
Ditto, per Mr. Hearnden, two Benefactions, - -	0	4	0
Mrs. Addington, per Biddulph and Co.	3	3	0
A Well Wisher, - -	4	4	0
A. X. Y. - -	21	0	0
George Aust, Esq. -	1	1	0
Peter Abertin Esq. per Dorrien,	5	0	0
Adm. Askew, per Hoares, -	2	2	0
* Arden Askew, Esq. per Ditto, two Benefactions, -	3	3	0
G. Aufrere, Esq. per Treasurer,	2	2	0
Jasper Atkinson, Esq. per Treasurer,	1	1	0

Dr.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. James M. Adair, per Vere, Lucadou and Co. -	1	1	0
John Adams, Esq. per Dorrien,	5	0	0
A. B. the Poor Woman's Mite, two Benefactions, - -	0	7	0
A Widow's Mite, by E. B. five Benefactions, - -	2	12	0
An unknown Hand, per Fuller, -	4	0	0
A Lady, for sittings in her Opera Box, on Saturday 16th and Tuesday 19th February, 1799,	6	6	0
Aribort, per Treasurer, -	10	0	0
Aminadab, - -	20	0	0

B.

Earl of Buckinghamshire, *deceased*, four Benefactions, - -	86	0	0
** Earl of Bristol, - -	20	0	0
Earl of Breadalbane, -	10	10	0
Earl Bathurst, per Biddulph and Co.	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Bulkley, four Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
** Lord Viscount Belgrave,	20	0	0
Lord Viscount Balgonie, -	2	2	0
* Rev. Weeden Butler, two Benefactions, - - -	4	4	0
Richard Benson, Esq. per Treasurer,	6	6	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Bradney, per Fuller and Co.	2	2	0
Francis Bonham, Esq. *deceased*,	100	0	0
*s Richard Beecher, Esq. six Benefactions, - -	38	17	0
*s Theodore H. Broadhead, Esq. twenty-three Benefactions,	120	17	0
* Nathaniel Brassey, Esq. -	21	0	0
Mr. John Bradney, seven Benefactions, - -	14	14	0
John Bradney, Esq. six Benefactions, per Fuller and Co.	28	7	0
Lady Bradshaigh, - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Brere, - -	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Birch, of Handsworth,	1	1	0
Mr. Bridgman, - -	1	1	0
Lawrence Beauchamp, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	2	2	0
* Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. twenty-four Benefactions, per Secretary, - -	131	5	0
*s William Bayntum, Esq. -	5	5	0
*s Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks, and Ridge, twelve Benefactions,	39	18	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort,	5	5	0
Countess of Buckinghamshire, per Biddulph, Cocks and Co. two Benefactions, - -	10	10	0

Sir

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Charles Bunbury, - -	10	10	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone, *deceased*,, five Benefactions, -	13	13	0
Hon. Charlotte Bouverie, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, six Benefactions, - -	26	16	0
Lady F. Burgoyne, per Messrs. Hoares, - -	1	1	0
John Barnard, Esq. *deceased*, four Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
John Boldero, Esq. *deceased*, six Benefactions, - -	98	11	6
John Buller, Esq. - -	10	10	0
John Barber, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Briggs, six Benefactions, - - -	12	12	0
The Rev. F. Bacon, - -	3	3	0
Mr. Barker, of Lyndon, Rutlandshire, - - -	5	5	0
Miss Boyle, by the Hon. Captain Walsingham, *deceased*, -	2	2	0
Lieut. Gov. Boys, - -	1	1	0
** Mr. Bullock, - -	20	0	0
B. Y. - -	41	0	0
John Bond, Esq. *deceased*, -	5	5	0
Thomas Boddington, Esq. -	5	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
M. Burrell, - -	3	3	0
Philip Broke, Esq. -	5	5	0
* Edward Bond, Esq. five Benefactions, per Secretary, -	10	10	0
Rev. Nicholas Bacon, -	5	5	0
Miss Brown, *deceased*, -	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Busby, *deceased*, -	4	4	0
Mr. John Bromley, -	8	8	0
Mr. Edward Bevan, three Benefactions, *deceased*, - -	6	6	0
Mr. Bevan, for six Tickets to the Play, - -	0	18	0
Mrs. Bannister, *deceased*, by the late Rev. Dr. Seally, - -	1	1	0
** Henry Bosanquet, Esq.	21	0	0
** James Buller, Esq. two Benefactions, - - -	35	10	0
Benjamin Barnett, Esq. per Dorrien and Co. - -	5	5	0
Mrs. Brewster, Clapton, -	1	1	0
* Mr. William Brewster, ten Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
Buckland Nutcomb Bluett, Esq.	2	2	0
Francis Bassett, Esq. three Benefactions, - - -	20	10	0
Lady Basset, per Sir Robert Herries and Co. - -	10	10	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Bentham, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Brewman -	4	4	0
Rev. Mr. Baynes of Stonham Aspall,	3	3	0
Mr. Bowles, part of a Legacy of £ 100 per Annum, left by the will of Mr. Henry Alnut, for the Marshalsea, -	148	2	2
John Berens, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Mr. Barrow, by Mr. Gough,	2	9	0
Mr. Bonus, by Hoare and Co.	1	1	0
Thomas Bridge, Esq. by Biddulph and Co. - -	5	5	0
** Edward Blakeney, Esq. Executor to the late Sir Robert Rich, Bart. three Benefactions, -	60	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, *deceased*, by Mr. Antrobus, - -	2	2	0
** Hugh Burgess, Esq. by Treasurer, thirteen Benefactions,	1300	0	0
** Joseph Boultbee, Esq. Baxterly, Warwickshire, 20£. and *three Guineas Annual*, six Benefactions,	38	18	0
John Thomas Batt, Esq. per Hoares,	3	3	0
Mr. Benevolo, by Messrs. Hoares,	1	1	0
Rev. John Basset, five Benefactions,	10	10	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
B. by the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, received at Hoares, - -	5	5	0
James Brown, Esq. - -	10	0	0
* Thomas Boone, Esq. nine Benefactions, - -	46	15	0
Sir James Bland Burgess, by Secretary, - -	10	10	0
Mr. Balshaw, - - -	2	2	0
Benevolus, by Messrs Hoares, two Benefactions, - - -	2	2	0
* Bercher Baril, Esq *deceased*, six Benefactions. *(See Legacies.)*	21	0	0
Balance from a Subscription for a Burial, by J. R. - -	0	6	0
Thomas Foster Barham, Esq. three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0
George Monck Berkley, Esq. by Henry Grimstone, Esq. -	1	1	0
Mr Thomas Bliss, by Mr. George Catbell, - -	1	1	0
Rev. Edward Bowerbank, -	2	2	0
Mrs. E. Brunton, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
* Mr. John Blades, nine Benefactions, - -	12	12	0
Renny Briant, Esq. per Vere and Co.	2	2	0
Hon. Lady Bath, per Sir R. Herries, and Co. two Benefactions, -	10	10	0

Mr.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Betty, per Messrs. Goldney,	2	2	0
Rev. Shaw Brook, - -	10	0	0
Thomas Barker, Esq. and Family,	5	5	0
John Brickwood, Esq. per Treasurer,	10	10	0
Mrs. Banks, per Ditto, -	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Brewer, per James Forbes, Esq. - -	1	1	0
Lady Jane Boyle, - -	3	3	0
** J. Battye, Esq. per Vere, Lucadou and Co. - -	25	0	0
Bibo, - -	10	0	0
Bathoniensis, per Treasurer,	10	0	0

Collections at Sundry Churches, &c. viz.

1772	Charlotte Street and Bedford Chapels, - -	81	1	0
	Charlotte Street Chapel,	31	9	0
1773	Saint Mary, Somerset, -	8	3	0
	Queen Street Chapel, -	36	13	7
1774	St. Saviour's and St. John's,	134	19	0
1775	The Rev. Mr. Herries's Meeting in the Old Jewry,	38	3	6
	St. Paul's, Covent Garden,	18	0	0
	St. Mary, Whitechapel, -	21	7	0
	Brompton Chapel, -	28	13	0
	St. George's, Hanover Square,	82	17	5
1776	St. George's, Southwark,	25	9	1

Greenwich

BENEFACTIONS.

		£.	s.	d.
1776	Greenwich Church, -	83	5	0
	St. James's, Piccadilly,	38	14	0
	Hampstead Church, -	72	16	6
	Richmond Ditto, -	102	3	9
1777	St. Bride's, Fleet-street, -	19	1	4
	Hackney Church, -	63	13	3
	Tavistock Chapel, -	31	10	0
	St George's, Hanover-square,	39	7	9
	Clapham Church, -	47	18	7
	Kingston Ditto, -	25	10	7
	Edmonton Ditto, -	29	10	0
	Twickenham Ditto, -	39	14	0
	Islington Ditto, -	51	10	3
	St. Margaret's, Westminster,	88	2	2
1778	Kensington Church, -	73	12	0
	Hammersmith Ditto, -	24	8	3
	Low Layton Ditto, -	22	18	6
	Tottenham Ditto, -	21	1	0
	Newington Ditto, Surry,	17	10	8
	St Giles's in the Fields,	14	5	7
	Northampton Chapel,	56	12	5
	Charlotte Street Ditto,	48	7	9
1779	Salter's Hall Meeting, -	47	1	0
	Chelsea Church, -	21	0	0
	Churchwardens of St. Mildred, Poultry, -	40	0	0
	South Audley Chapel,	88	4	6

		£.	s.	d.
1779	St. Andrew's, Holborn,	23	13	6
	Isleworth, - -	23	10	9
	St. Peter's Cornhill, -	14	2	8
	St. Clement Danes -	19	10	2
1780	Lambeth Church, -	56	0	0
1781	Putney Church, -	26	12	1
	St. Martin and St. Phillip, Birmingham, -	88	8	0
1782	Camberwell Church, -	40	15	0
	Petersham Church, -	1	6	4
1785	St. Bride's Fleet Street	5	9	9
	Richmond Church, -	53	13	7¼
	Kensington Ditto, -	27	16	7
	Mortlake, -	31	1	8½
1787	St. Bennett Fink, Threadneedle Street, -	5	6	6
	St. Saviour's, Southwark,	22	0	1½
	St. John's Horsley Down,	16	13	10½
	St. Mary, Lambeth,	43	2	1¾
	Greenwich Church, -	43	7	8½
1787	Park Chapel, Chelsea,	8	7	6
	St. Laurence Jury Church,	9	16	8
1794	Great Queen Street Chapel,	23	18	7¼
1797	Clapham Church, -	49	0	0

C.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Archbishop of Canterbury, *deceased*, - -	30	0	0
Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Chester, per Dorrien and Co. -	2	2	0
s Lord Craven, *deceased*, -	20	0	0
Lady Frances Coningsby, two Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
Lady Edward Clive, -	2	2	0
Lady Clayton, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Conyers, five Benefactions,	10	10	0
Mr. Henry Carter, three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0
s George Coleman, Esq. *deceased*, three Benefactions, -	35	15	0
s Rev. John Craven, four Benefactions, - -	11	11	0
Mrs. Cripps, at Bath, -	21	0	0
Mr. Crawley, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
Mrs Ann Cottesworth, -	20	0	0
** Mr. De Champ, - -	21	0	0
Mr. B. Conquest, Birmingham,	2	2	0
Mr. Rowland Conyers, three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0
Mr. Noah Clye, nine Benefactions,	18	18	0
John Crewe, Esq. of Bolseworth, Cheshire—*See Legacies*, -	5	5	0
Francis Casyl, Esq. two Benefactions,	4	4	0

Francis

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Char. San - - -	5	5	0
Rev. Dr. Cockayne, - -	2	2	0
** Mr. Sheriff Curtis, -	10	10	0
William Caldwell, Esq. per Fuller,	5	5	0
Rev. Philip Cocks, *deceased*, five Benefactions, - -	9	9	0
C. C. - - - - -	50	0	0
Clio, by Mr. Clark, three Benefactions, - - -	6	6	0
John Campbell, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Mrs. Clutterbuck, at Bath, -	10	10	0
Charles Cotton, Esq. - -	3	3	0
Thomas Cotton, Esq. per Biddulph, two Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
Mrs. Cox, - - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Curtis, by Dorrien and Co.	1	1	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, by Biddulph and Co. - - -	2	2	0
Mrs Eleanor Code, two Benefactions,	4	4	0
C. K. - - -	21	0	0
* Rev. C. B. Charlewood, six Benefactions, - -	12	12	0
From a Clergyman in Derbys'hire, by Messrs. Wilkinson of Chesterfield, - - -	3	3	0

	£.	s.	d.
Miss Conyers, per Messrs. Hoares,	2	2	0
Charity, per Treasurer, -	1	1	0
Charity, per Messrs. Hoares, -	1	1	0
Mrs. Charity, per ditto, -	1	1	0
Cash, per Surplus remaining in the Hands of the Committee appointed to obtain a Regulation in the retail Prices of Salt, by the retail Dealers in Salt within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, per Fuller and Co. -	1	14	3
C. M. per Secretary, four Benefactions, - -	101	10	0
* James Chamness, Esq. nine Benefactions, - -	47	5	0
Mrs. Rebecca Cranmer, seven Benefactions, - -	13	13	0
* John Cottrel, Esq. eight Benefactions, - - -	16	16	0
William Joseph Coltman, Esq.	1	1	0
* William Currie, Esq. M.P. seven Benefactions, - -	72	10	0
C. R. and C. R. W. two Benefactions, by Col. Rooke, -	20	0	0
Clementina, six Benefactions,	6	6	0
Cash left in Craven Street, -	4	4	

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. J. Crowder, per Secretary, five Benefactions, - -	5	5	0
R. Corbett, Esq. per Fullers, -	2	2	0
Peter Corbett, Esq. per Ditto, three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0
John Cornwall, jun. Esq. -	5	5	0
Mr. William Clarke, per Secretary, two Benefactions, -	2	2	0
Daniel Coxe, Esq. two Benefactions,	2	2	0
Mendez Da Costa, Esq. -	1	1	0
Hamd. Mendez De Costa, Esq. per Fullers, - - - - -	1	1	0
Carlos, - - -	10	0	0

D.

* His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, - - -	10	10	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, - - -	10	10	0
Lord De Dunstanville, -	10	0	0
Lady D'Aeth, two Benefactions,	4	4	0
* Hon. Baron Dimsdale, twenty-one Benefactions, - -	60	8	0
Dean of Exeter, two Benefactions,	10	10	0
Sir Peter Dennis, *deceased*, -	5	5	0
John Delme, Esq. *deceased*, -	36	16	0
John Darker, Esq. *deceased*, eleven Benefactions, - -	63	0	0

Deborah,

	£.	s.	d.
Deborah, (a Lady) four Benefactions, - - -	105	0	0
Rev. Dr. Dodd, *deceased*, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
Rev. Richard Dodd, -	1	1	0
*s Josiah Dornford, Esq. nineteen Benefactions, - - -	35	14	0
* Thomas Dornford, Esq. four Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
* Thomas Dimsdale, Esq. seven Benefactions, - -	24	3	0
Hon. D. E. - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Abiah Derby, - -	5	5	0
Charles Dickenson, Esq. -	2	2	0
Mr. Constant Decharme, -	2	2	0
John English Dolben, Esq. thirteen Benefactions, - -	34	13	0
* Andrew Darrell, Esq. per Fuller, Son and Co. - -	2	2	0
James Davidson, Esq. -	10	0	0
* Mr. Thomas Dawes, fifteen Benefactions, - -	30	10	0
Miss Dodwell, per Treasurer,	1	1	0
Mrs. Ann Dean, of Bath, four Benefactions, - -	29	15	0
D. D. by Mr. Nelme, -	200	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Dorset, *deceased*,	2	2	0
Peter Du Cane, Esq. - -	5	5	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Dawson, - -	5	0	0
Sir William Desse, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Francis Davis, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Dixon, *deceased*,	2	14	6
—— Dehaney, Esq. -	4	5	0
William Devaynes, Esq. -	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. Dukin, three Benefactions,	6	6	0
Mr. Du Bellamy, - -	7	7	0
Christopher Dawson, Esq. -	7	7	0
* William Dawson, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
Samuel Dobree, Esq. -	2	2	0
Peter Dobree, Esq. -	2	2	0
Alexander Duncan, Esq. six Benefactions, *deceased*, -	12	12	0
George Drummond, Esq. *deceased*, two Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
Magens Dorrien, Esq. -	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Dower, per Secretary,	2	2	0
* John Drummond, Esq. eight Benefactions, - -	37	0	0
* A. B. Drummond, Esq. six Benefactions, - -	31	10	0
* Edward Darell, Esq. ten Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
Mrs. Dickson, six Benefactions,	11	11	0
Mr. Robert Dyer, by Messrs. Hoares, - -	1	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Daniel Draper Esq. - -	10	0	0
Mrs. Douglass, per Ransom and Co.	1	1	0
John Dorville, Esq. - -	2	2	0
James Durnford, Esq. - -	1	1	0
Rev. Edward Drewe, Broad Hambury, - -	1	1	0
Lady Elizabeth Douglas, four Benefactions, - -	16	11	0
* Cornelius Denne, Esq. per Hoares, three Benefactions,	15	15	0
Lieut. Col. Drinkwater, -	2	2	0
Diana, per Treasurer, -	10	0	0

E.

**'s Right Hon. Lord Eardley, five Benefactions, - -	130	5	0
Hon. Edward James Eliot, *deceased*, four Benefactions, -	24	14	0
** E. I. Esq. St. Thomas's, eighteen Benefactions, - -	720	0	0
Lady Edmonston, *deceased*, seventeen Benefactions, per Treasurer,	35	14	0
Sidney Evelyn, M. L. of Upton Grey, Hants, *deceased*, -	6	6	0
Mr. Joseph Edwards, - -	2	2	0
* Rev. Dr. Elliston, thirteen Benefactions, - - -	27	6	0

	£.	s.	d.
* John Eyles, Esq. fifteen Benefactions, - -	31	11	0
*s Charles Eyer, Esq. *deceased*, fifteen Benefactions, -	31	10	0
Exchequer Jury, by one of those Gentlemen, - -	17	2	0
Mr. Charles Ellis, *deceased*, being Part of Damages recovered by a Suit at Law for Defamation,	50	0	0
E. N. per Messrs. Hoares, -	10	0	0
E. N. per Fuller, and Co. -	5	5	0
E. N. per Treasurer - -	30	0	0
Mr. Evans, per Messrs. Hoares, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
John Elliott, Esq. two Benefactions,	6	6	0
E. B. by the Rev. Anthony Natt, per Fuller and Son, - -	5	5	0
E. B. Preston Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Crump, - - - -	3	3	0
James Evelyn, Esq. two Benefactions,	6	11	0
E. per Messrs. Hoares, - -	20	0	0
Ralph Etwall, junr. Esq. per Henry Hammond, Esq. four Benefactions - - -	4	4	0
William Benson Earle, Esq. *deceased*	2	2	0
Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.			

	£.	s.	d.
two Benefactions, per Messrs. Goldneys, - - -	4	4	0
Charles Edmonstone, Esq. per Messrs. Drummonds -	2	2	0

F.

Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch, per Treasurer, - -	5	5	0
Lord Viscount Folkestone, two Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
* William Fuller, Esq. twenty-three Benefactions, - -	48	6	0
* Mr. William Faden, Twenty-four Benefactions - -	50	8	0
Lady Mary Fitzgerald, two Benefactions, - - -	10	10	0
F. R. S. *deceased*, - -	52	10	0
T. E. Freeman, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Thomas Fairfax, Esq. of Tadcaster, three Benefactions, -	13	3	0
The Stewards of the Grand Feast of Free and Accepted Masons, 1773, being the Balance of the Treasurer's Accounts, -	4	4	0
Hon. Mr. F.. - -	20	0	0
John Freeman, Esq. per Treasurer, two Benefactions, -	7	7	0
** Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq.			

per

	£.	s.	d.
per Treasurer, for the Goals of Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick, - - -	300	0	0
* Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. six Annual Benefactions for the general Purposes, - -	12	12	0
N. Fenwick, Esq. per Gosling, received at Messrs. Hoares, -	10	0	0
Walter Fletcher, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
John Foster Esq. three Benefactions, - - -	15	15	0
	15	15	0
Raphael Franco, Esq. *deceased*,	3	3	0
Mr. Charles Funter, *deceased*,	4	4	0
Mr. Charles Fourdrinier, -	4	4	0
F. returned Part of the Money paid him, - - -	3	5	0
James Farrer, Esq. per Messrs. Hoares, three Benefactions,	15	15	0
Nathaniel Free, Esq. by the late William Scullard, Esq.	10	0	0
* John Free, Esq. three Benefactions	15	5	0
** Peter Free, Esq. - -	21	0	0
A Fine, by the Hands of James Robson, Esq. - -	2	2	0
F. W. with warm Wishes towards the Society's Success, three Benefactions - - -	6	6	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. John Follett, by Ashmore, Keeling and Co. - -	2	2	0
Miss Finch, per Treasurer,	1	1	0
* James Forbes, Esq. six Benefactions - - -	12	12	0
Fines from nine Hackney Coachmen - - -	3	8	0
Ditto a Chairman, per Mr. Thresher,	0	5	0
Found in the Letter-Box, various Small sums, amounting to, -	36	9	9½
F. G. per Messrs. Goldneys,	10	0	0
S. Fearn, Esq. per Fuller,	2	2	0
Rev. Thomas Fawcett, per Fuller	2	2	0
* George French, Esq. - -	2	2	0
F. F. Foljambe, Esq. being an acknowledgement from one of his Servants for improper conduct, by which Means a Prosecution has been stopped, - -	2	2	0
Fine for assaulting a person in St. James's-street on the King's Birth Day, - - -	1	0	0
Fatima, per Treasurer - -	20	0	0
Flora, per Ditto, - - -	20	0	0

G.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess

of

	£.	s.	d.
of Gloucester, by Mr. Miller, two Benefactions, - -	70	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Grafton,	10	10	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, *deceased*, by Mr. Hughes,	100	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford, *deceased*, nine Benefactions, - - - - -	94	10	0
** Sir John Griffin Griffin, Bart. now Lord Howard, - -	20	0	0
Lady Griffin, - -	2	2	0
Lady Dowager Frances Galloway, five Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
Mr. Grasswell, five Benefactions,	10	10	0
William Gardiner, Esq. *deceased*,	84	0	0
Mr. William Gordon, - -	2	2	0
G. O. for the Debtors in Newgate,	5	5	0
H. D. Godding, accompanied by a Letter put into the Box,	0	1	0
James Gladell, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Hester Greville, four Benefactions, - -	11	11	0
Robert Gosling, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Daniel Giles, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Grand Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster, -	5	5	0
Grand Jury of the City of London			

in

	£.	s.	d.
in April Sessions, per the late Mr. William Sutherland, being their Surplus - -	5	0	1
Mr. Greville, two Benefactions,	6	6	0
Mrs. Gardiner, - -	5	5	0
G. R. by Mr. Nelme, -	20	0	0
Mr. Jonathan Goff, *deceased*, eight Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
William Greenwood, Esq. -	4	4	0
Mr. Mary Goff, nine Benefactions,	7	7	0
Mr. Goolding, - -	2	2	0
** G. W. Z. seventeen Benefactions, by Mr. Graswell, -	305	4	6
G. W. a Fine from a Chairman,	1	0	0
G. No 48, per Treasurer, -	5	5	0
G. No. 54, - -	6	6	0
G. No. 68, per Treasurer, -	6	6	0
Mrs. Grignion, two Benefactions,	2	2	0
Richard Glover, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Mr. Stephen Goddard, -	2	2	0
Honourable Mr. Grant, -	1	1	0
Henry Grimston, Esq. nine Benefactions, - -	9	9	0
Mrs. Jane Gastrill, *deceased*, eight Benefactions, per Treasurer,	160	0	0
Henry Gunstone, Esq. by Fuller,	1	1	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. J. Grindlay, LL.D. six Benefactions, - -	12	12	0
Mr. John Graham, -	1	1	0
** Sir Robert Gunning, Bart. per Messrs. Hoares - -	20	0	0
* George Godwin, Esq. -	10	0	0
* Francis Gregg, Esq. three Benefactions - -	6	6	0
* James Galloway, Esq. three Benefactions - -	6	6	0
* Mr. George Goodman of Leeds, two Benefactions - -	4	4	0
Lady Carr Glynn, two Benefactions	4	4	0
Henry Grant, Esq. -	2	0	0
Nicholas Gay, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Gentlemen of the School of Eloquence, - - -	10	16	0
Gratiana, two Benefactions under this Signature, per Treasurer	20	0	0

H.

§ The most Noble Marquis of Hertford, *deceased*, fifteen Benefactions, - -	310	0	0
§ The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, *deceased*, six Benefactions, - -	80	10	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Huntingdon, *deceased*, -	5	5	0
*s Sir Robert Herries, and Co. Twenty-three Benefactions,	84	5	0
* Herries, Farquhar and Co.	2	2	0
s Sir Robert Hamilton, *deceased*, eleven Benefactions, - -	23	2	0
Lady Hamilton, twenty Benefactions, - -	42	0	0
* Henry Hoare, Esq. and Co.	23	2	0
** J. Zephaniah Howell, Esq.	50	0	0
Richard Heighway, Esq. eight Benefactions, - -	47	5	0
John Howard, Esq. *deceased*,	21	0	0
John Henderson, Esq. six Benefactions, - -	12	12	0
William Houlston, Esq. per Secretary,	1	1	0
** John Harman, Esq. - -	30	0	0
Mrs. Harman, - -	10	0	0
Mr. William Hill, *deceased*, seven Benefactions - -	14	14	0
* Mr. Thomas Hull, seven Benefactions, - -	14	14	0
Mr. John Haynes, *deceased*, eighteen Benefactions, - -	37	16	0
Homo, - - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Harene, - - -	1	1	0

Rev.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. Mr. Hewet, - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Marianne Hayes,, *deceased*, seven Benefactions. *(See Legacies)*	8	8	0
James Haughton, Esq. - -	10	10	0
Henry Hawley, Esq. two Benefactions,	10	10	0
Miss Hockley, - -	5	5	0
* Isaac Hawkins, Esq. seventeen Benefactions, - -	170	0	0
H. M. - -	20	0	0
Dr. Hill, *deceased*, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Lowen Hood, two Benefactions,	4	4	0
Rev. Mr. Hankey, - -	2	2	0
Peter Hodgson, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Dr. Hawley, - -	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Holcombe, two Benefaction,	4	4	0
Alexander Hume, Esq. -	2	2	0
** Richard Hall, Esq. being accumulated Interest of a Donation from the Will of Edward Baxter, *deceased*, five Benefactions,	550	0	0
William Higginson, Esq. four Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
Edmund Higginson, Esq. *deceased*	2	2	0
Richard Holt, Esq. *deceased*	5	5	0
Mr. Higden, - -	2	2	0
Miss Bet. Hatsell, six Benefactions,	6	6	0
Mrs. Margaret Hayes, *deceased*,	2	2	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Humanus, - -	1	1	0
Mr. Hudson, an acknowledgment for an Assault, - - -	0	10	6
Mr. Christopher James Hayes, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
Captain Hooper, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Heatecote, -	2	2	0
Miss Heathcote, - -	2	2	0
Thomas Heyward, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Hiorne, - -	1	1	0
Mr. Heyward, of Wetherington,	1	1	0
Mr. Holden, Birmingham, -	10	10	0
Rev. Lewis Hughes, *deceased*, eleven Benefactions, - -	23	3	0
Rev. Thomas Hughes, -	5	5	0
Dr. William Heberden, by Hoare,	10	0	0
Rev. J. Heberden, per Hoare,	10	0	0
Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, -	10	10	0
** Thomas Hammersley Esq.	20	0	0
** From Robert Hunter, Esq. King's Arm Yard, Part of a Sum of Money remaining in his Hands, arising from Salvage of Goods on Board the Ships Rosemount and Catherine, taken and retaken last War, and which, al-			

though

	£.	s.	d.
though frequently advertised, has never been claimed, -	55	12	0
* Dr. Joseph Hulme, of Halifax, by Mr. Antrobus, paid at Messrs. Hoares, four Benefactions,	16	16	0
Mrs. Hyde, eighteen Benefactions,	72	9	0
Hardcastle and Crosbie, Esqrs.	10	0	0
Mrs. Holder, per Treasurer, -	4	4	0
Master Hooper Holder, *deceased*, per ditto, - -	4	4	0
Hoare and Co. by Mr. Willis,	5	5	0
Mrs. Hawkins, by Lieut. Colonel Trelawney, - -	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Harris, per Fuller, Son, and Co. two Benefactions,	2	2	0
* Arch. Hamilton, Esq. ten Benefactions, - -	29	8	0
Mr. David Pearson Hearnden, ninety-two Benefactions, -	8	5	6
* Lieut. Gen. Bd. Hale, eight Benefactions, - -	17	17	0
Mr. Hatsell, - -	2	2	0
Mr. William Hopkins, per Secretary, four Benefactions, -	12	12	0
Mr. Hampson, per Treasurer,	2	2	0
Miss Hodgson, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
Mr. John Heylin, per Vere and Co.	1	1	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. H. Hodgkinson, Reading, three Benefactions, - -	3	3	0
H. per Dorrien, - -	11	1	0
Saville Hallifax, Esq. two Benefactions, - - -	10	0	0
* R. H. Harper, Esq. three Benefactions, - -	5	5	0
* Eusebius Horton, Esq. -	3	3	0

I.

I. B. by Mr. Nelme, -	100	0	0
Mr. Jordon, - -	9	9	0
Mrs. Jebb, - -	2	2	0
Henry Johnson, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Jukes, -	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Ibbetson, -	2	2	0
I. G. by Robert Child, Esq.	20	0	0
I. P. - -	20	0	0
I. D. from the Country -	4	4	0
Sir William Jones, - -	5	5	0
I. B. a Balance received of I. C.	4	0	1
Henry Jacomb, Esq. *deceased*,	6	6	0
* William Ives, Esq. by Fuller and Co. nine Benefactions,	23	2	0
E. Ives, Esq. per Ditto, - -	1	1	0
* Cornelius Ives, Esq. per Ditto, five Benefactions, - -	7	7	0
I. G's Reward for finding a Watch,	1	1	0

I. G.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
I. G. four Benefactions, per Treasurer, - -	20	0	0
I. I. per Messrs. Hoares, -	50	0	0
Mr. George Jeffery, - -	5	5	0
I. D. a Wager won, -	5	5	0
Mrs. I. S. by the late Bishop of Peterborough, - - -	3	3	0
Mrs. Joyce, four Benefactions,	80	0	0
Messrs. Jefferys and Co. nine Benefactions, - - -	18	18	0
I. P. Lincoln's Inn, four Benefactions, put into the Letter Box,	1	1	0
In Usum Societatis ab. 1 Φ put into the Letter Box, Craven-Street,	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Jenner, ten Benefactions,	10	10	0
Joseph Johnson, Esq. by Dr. Hawes,	2	2	0
I. X. - -	100	0	0
Mr. Jacques, per Dorrien and Co. eight Benefactions, -	43	1	0
I. H. an Old Country Clergyman,	5	0	0
Mr. Joseph James, jun. *(Letter Box)*	5	5	0
Houghton James, Esq, per Ransom and Co. - -	5	5	0
Involuntary from a Hackney Coach,	0	5	0
Involuntary from Ditto, No. 92, - - -	0	5	0
Ditto, from Ditto, No. 28, -	0	5	0

Involuntary

	£.	s.	d.
Involuntary from a Hackney Coach, No. 682, - -	0	5	0
Ditto, from Ditto, No. 683,	0	5	0
Ditto, from Ditto, No. 363, -	0	5	0
I. T. Fine from Ditto, No. 35,	0	5	0
I. W. a Hackney Coach Fine,	0	5	0
Mr. Jackson of Bath, per Hoare,	1	1	0
I. D. for W. G. per Dorrien and Co. - - -	13	6	3
Richard Jenkins, Esq. eleven Benefactions, - - -	110	0	0
Godschall Johnson, Esq. per Dorrien, - -	3	3	0
Mrs. Johnson, Mortlake, per Dorrien, - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Johnston, per Fuller, -	2	2	0
Miss Johnston, per Ditto, -	2	2	0
Instead of a Dinner at the Crown and Anchor, *(Letter Box)*	0	10	6
J. J. - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Jones, - -	1	1	0
Mr. Jones, - -	1	1	0
* George Idle, Esq. -	2	2	0
* Charles Idle, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Jury Fees for Causes in the Marshalsea Court, per Fuller and Co. - -	0	16	6

	£.	s.	d.
K.			
Right Hon. Lord King, *deceased*, five Benefactions, - -	50	10	0
* Right Hon. Lord Kinsborough,	10	0	0
Richard Kensall, Esq. -	3	3	0
Mr. Alexander Kilgour, *deceased*,	4	4	0
** Rev. Sir John Knightly, Bart: six Benefactions, - -	56	11	0
** Gustav. Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. sixteen Benefactions,	320	0	0
Robert Kelham, Esq. fifteen Benefactions, - - -	15	15	0
Mrs. Kneller, Donhead Hall, by Mr. Grasswell, - -	1	1	0
Wm. Kerr, Esq. Edinburgh, by Dr. Lettsom, - - -	3	3	0
Mr. Wm. Kitchener, in Lieu of Hair Powder Certificate, -	1	1	0
Hon. Mrs. Keppel, per Hoare, five Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
Mrs. Keate, - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Knightley, per James Musgrave, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
L.			
Earl Leicester, per Biddulph, Cocks and Co. - - -	5	5	0

The

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Rev. Dr. Terrick, late Bishop of London, three Benefactions, - -	30	0	0
The Right Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London, *deceased*, two Benefactions, - -	20	10	0
The Right Rev. Bishop of Landaff,	5	5	0
The Right Rev. Bishop of Lincoln,	5	5	0
Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. two Benefactions, - -	15	15	0
Hon. L. K. by Treasurer, five Benefactions, - -	5	5	0
Lady L. W. - -	10	10	0
Lady H. W. - -	10	10	0
Lady M. W. - -	10	10	0
Lady A. B. - -	2	2	0
Peter Leheup, jun. Esq. *deceased*,	100	0	0
Miss Lockart, - - -	2	2	0
Mr. James Lowe, - -	4	4	0
The Old Club at Le Tellieurs, in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly,	22	1	0
Lazzaroni Club, at the Thatched House Tavern, by their President T. G. Fothergill, Esq. -	37	16	0
London Coffee House, -	13	19	0
L. A. R. - - - - -	20	0	0
Messrs. Lowry and Newton,	9	9	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Baker John Littlehales, Esq. -	2	2	0
Ewan Law, Esq. twelve Benefactions, - - -	37	16	0
Mr. James Lock, - -	2	2	0
L. W. Clericus, seven Benefactions,	22	1	0
Mr. Alexander Lean, - -	8	8	0
Mrs. Leigh, four Benefactions,	8	8	0
Miss Lewis, three Benefactions,	6	6	0
Lodge of Cousins, Fleet Street,	5	9	6
Mrs. Jane L. - -	15	15	0
Mrs. Leheup, - - -	50	0	0
S. Lehoop, per Biddulph and Co.	2	2	0
Mr. Levy, - -	5	5	0
Miss Liddle, by T. F. - -	5	0	0
Londinensis, - -	7	4	0
Dr Lettsom, ten Benefactions,	29	8	0
J. Leroux, Esq. - -	1	1	0
From an old Lady, by the Hands of the Family of the Bees, -	1	1	0
Charles Shaw le Fevre, Esq. M.P. three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0
* William Lock, Esq. eight Benefactions, - -	16	16	0
Francis Fownes Luttrell, Esq.	2	2	0
Thomas Lownds, Esq. two Benefactions, - - -	15	5	0

Richard

	£.	s.	d.
Richard Lownds, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	10	0	0
Milnes Lownds, Esq. -	5	0	0
* F. Lind, Esq. nine Benefactions,	47	5	0
Left by a Person unknown, -	1	1	0
Mrs. Lehcup, by Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. - -	10	0	0
Mrs. Lloyd, per Mr. Willis, -	2	2	0
* Mr. Thomas Lane, four Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
Mrs. Longman, - - -	1	1	0
Matthew Llaw, Esq. per Hoare,	1	1	0
Sir William Langham, Bart. three Benefactions, - -	20	0	0
Ralph Leicester, Esq. per Biddulph and Co. - -	5	5	0
Thomas Lewis, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Mr. James Luckhurst, eight Benefactions, - -	0	16	0

Legacies received.

Lady Osborne, - -	208	0	0
Mr. Daniel Remy, - -	100	0	0
Mrs. Henrietta Maria Tomlinson,	405	0	0
John Cale, Esq. - -	200	0	0
A Lady, - - -	50	0	0
Mr. John Bispham, - -	50	0	0

Mr.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Robert Clee, - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Mary Bourne, - -	100	0	0
Lady Catherine Noel, -	10	0	0
William Congreve, Esq. -	1000	0	0
Mrs. Mary Wylde, by Francis Bowdler, Esq. - -	100	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Elizabeth Cumyns, by the Rev. Doctor Markham, applied solely to the Goal at Whitechapel, - -	100	0	0
Executrix of William Crewe, Esq. annual, during the Life of Mrs. Foss, now *deceased*, -	24	16	0
John Darker, Esq. -	50	0	0
Mrs. Cutts, by Mr. Scott, -	37	0	0
The Rev. Isaac Cooper, Eye, Suffolk,	50	0	0
Executors of John Barnard, Esq. by Thomas Hankey, Esq.	300	0	0
Executrixes of L. D. Nelme, Esq. late Secretary to this Society,	10	0	0
Executors of Thomas Tolson, Esq.	200	0	0
Arrears due from an annual Legacy of the late William Crewe, Esq. by Mr. Foss, - -	50	0	0
Executors of John Boldero, Esq.	50	0	0
Executors of James Harley, Esq.	200	0	0
Executor of John Corbyn, Esq. six Benefactions, - -	52	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Executors of Mr. Chivers, -	100	0	0
Executor of Charlewood Lawton, Esq. - - -	20	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Culling,	200	0	0
The Administratrixes of Lillie Aynscombe, Esq. *deceased*, by his Direction, per Henry Stebbing, Esq. - -	20	0	0
Executor of Mrs. Marianne Hayes,	20	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Gastril, -	200	0	0
Executors of Lady Grant. A Legacy of £.500, with Interest,	561	11	4
Executors of John Howard, Esq.	50	0	0
Executors of William Pooley, Esq.	100	0	0
Executor of John Baynard, Esq.	1000	0	0
Executors of George Stainbridge, Esq. being the Produce of £.200 three per cent. Consols, -	155	7	6
Dividends due to Ditto, -	26	13	6
Executors of John Sweet, Esq.	30	0	0
Executors of Nathaniel George Petre, Esq. - -	21	0	0
Executrix of the late Mrs. Rebecca Lee, £.300 Stock four per Cents. Value - -	246	0	0
Executor of Charles Selwin, Esq.	100	0	0
Executors of Lady Grant, a second			

Benefaction,

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Benefaction, Produce of £.250 Stock, three per Cents. -	173	18	3
Executors of Bercher Baril, Esq.	100	0	0
Executor of Edward Heylyn, Esq.	10	10	0
Executors of Thomas Lane, Esq. £.50 Stamp Duty deducted,	47	0	0
Executrix of Mrs. Knapton, £.10, and Stamp Duty, - -	10	5	2

Legacies in Expectancy, which depending on Contingencies, cannot yet be ascertained.

Thomas Gardner, Esq. late of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex.

Rev. Wm. Scott, late of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk.

Mrs Anne Oswald, late of St. Mary-le-bone, in the County of Middlesex.

William Scullard, Esq. late of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the County of Surry.

Archd. Stewart, Esq. late of Mile-end, Old Town, St. Dunstan's, Stepney, in the County of Middlesex.

John Shambrook, Esq. late of Croydon,

Croydon, in the County of Surry.

	£.	s.	d.
M.			
* Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Vice-President, twelve Benefactions,	56	14	0
** Lord Maynard, - -	21	0	0
Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. -	5	5	0
Sir Sidney Meadows, seven Benefactions, *deceased*, - -	350	0	0
Hon. Walter Molesworth, -	10	0	0
M. W. a Lady, by Lord Romney,	100	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Marsham, twenty-three Benefactions, - - -	74	11	0
James Martin, Esq. - -	5	5	0
s Joshua Mauger, Esq. eight Benefactions, - - -	16	16	0
Henry Major, Esq. *deceased*, four Benefactions, - - -	8	8	0
J. Micklewaite, Esq. per Hoare,	10	0	0
John Michie, Esq. - -	1	1	0
John Manship, Esq. - -	1	1	0
James Moffatt, Esq. - -	1	1	0
William Marriott, Esq. six Benefactions, - - -	31	10	0
Dr. Marriott, five Benefactions,	11	11	0
Rev. Dr. Marriot, - -	5	0	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Marriott, per Dorrien and Co. - - - - -	10	10	0
John Molesworth, Esq. two Benefactions, - - -	7	7	0
** Rev. Mr. Mason, by Mr. Horsfield, - - - -	21	0	0
Miss M. F. by Mr. Gilbert, five Benefactions, - - -	75	0	0
Lady Milner, - - -	2	2	0
Mr. William Miller, - -	2	2	0
James Mitchell, Esq. two Benefactions, - - -	4	4	0
James Mathias, Esq. -	5	5	0
Mrs. Mawhood, three Benefactions,	10	10	0
Mr. Thomas Marson, *deceased*,	15	15	0
William Mills, Esq. - -	2	2	0
William Mills, jun. Esq. -	2	2	0
Mrs. Mattocks, two Benefactions,	3	3	0
Mr. John Marson, - -	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Markham, *deceased*, in Addition to the Collection at St. Mary, Whitechapel, - -	4	4	0
Dr. Manningham, four Benefactions,	12	12	0
William Morland, Esq. - -	10	0	0
Lady Miller, per Treasurer, eighteen Benefactions, - - -	37	16	0
N. Marrissall, Esq. - -	20	0	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
John Mavor, Esq. per Fullers, seven Benefactions, - - -	61	10	0
Robert Mangles, Esq. *deceased*, fourteen Benefactions, per Treasurer,	29	8	0
Messrs Mangles, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
** G. M. (Gilbert Mitchell, Esq.) five Benefactions, - - -	52	10	0
Henry Eustach M'Culloch, Esq. five Benefactions, - - -	10	10	0
Mrs. Matcham, four Benefactions, per Fuller, Son, and Co. - -	8	8	0
Mr. John Musgrove, - - -	6	6	0
M. S. A Jew Lady, - - -	2	2	0
Merchant Taylors' Company, -	3	3	0
Solomon Museris, Esq. - -	2	2	0
John Marratt, Esq. seven Benefactions, - - - - - -	14	14	0
Arnold Mello, Esq. by Dorrien & Co.	5	5	0
* T. Malkin, Esq. by Fuller and Co. five Benefactions, - -	12	12	0
* William Malkin, Esq. five Benefactions, per Fuller and Co. -	10	10	0
The Mite for Christ's Sake, -	2	2	0
The Widow's Mite for Christ's Sake,	1	1	0
Mr. William Marwood, - -	1	1	0
Frederick Mathew, Esq. seven Benefactions, - - - -	14	14	0

Nathaniel

	£.	s.	d.
Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. two Benefactions,	5	5	0
Mrs. M. B. by the Rev. Mr. Babbs, two Benefactions,	10	10	0
Lady Moore, ten Benefactions,	21	0	0
M. Fine of a Hackney Coachman,	0	2	6
Rev. William Moreton,	10	0	0
Rev. Edward Marshall, three Benefactions,	6	6	0
* John Marsh, Esq. Chichester, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
Robert Mansby, Esq. seven Benefactions,	14	14	0
Ambrose Martin, Esq. per Secretary, two Benefactions,	4	4	0
Felix Macdonald, Esq. by Sir Robert Herries and Co.	5	5	0
Captain Morris, Coldstream Guards,	5	5	0
Mr. Morgan, per Hoares,	2	2	0
Henry Methold, Esq. per Dorrien, two Benefactions,	10	5	0
* James Musgrave, Esq. four Benefactions,	8	8	0
Mrs. Musgrave, two Benefactions,	2	2	0
Mrs, March,	2	2	0
M. N.	40	0	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Geo. Manning of Exeter, two Benefactions, - - -	2	2	0
* S. Majoribanks, Esq. per Secretary,	6	6	0
Mr. H. Meyer, two Benefactions,	10	10	0
Morvina, per Treasurer, -	20	0	0
Mole, per Ditto, - -	10	0	0

N.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, *deceased*, four Benefactions, - - - - -	101	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, *deceased*, - -	70	0	0
Hon. Mr. Justice Nares, nine Benefactions, *deceased*, -	52	11	0
Mr. Nodes, four Benefactions,	8	8	0
Mr. William Nield, *deceased*, fourteen Benefactions, - -	29	8	0
Mr. Nodes, four Benefactions,	29	8	0
* James Neild, Esq. Treasurer, twenty-three Benefactions, -	48	6	0
Mr. Nelme, *deceased*, late Secretary to this Society, twelve Benefactions, - - - - -	25	4	0
James Norman, Esq. -	10	0	0
Robert Nettleton, Esq. *deceased*,	10	10	0
Nash, Edwards, and Petrie, -	10	10	0

Mr.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Edward Neale, - -	2	12	6
Rev. William Nowell, two Benefactions, - - - - -	7	2	0
Mr. Francis Newbury, jun. -	2	2	0
Mr. Nailer, - -	2	2	0
Noah, Daniel, and Job, eight Benefactions, - - -	22	7	0
N. C. P. M. - - -	26	5	0
Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Sunday's Club at the Thatched House Tavern, by Thomas Dundas, Esq. - - -	52	10	0
Mr. Cornelias Neep, - -	2	2	0
John Newton, Esq. - -	10	0	0
Noah, Job, and Cornelias, -	2	2	0
Nemo, at Biddulph and Co's. -	10	0	0
No. 7, Mr. Willis, - -	4	4	0
No. 23, by Ditto, - -	4	4	0
No. 24, Ditto, - - -	5	5	0
No. 50, by Treasurer, - -	5	5	0
No. 60, per Ditto, - - -	6	6	0
No. 60, G. - -	6	6	0
No. 66, per Treasurer, - -	6	6	0
No. 99, per Ditto, - -	10	0	0
Nicholas Nixon, Esq. ten Benefactions, per Mr. Grasswell, -	10	10	0
Mrs. Norris, per Messrs. Hoares,	2	2	0

George

	£.	s.	d.
George Norman, Esq. per Fuller,	10	10	0
Mr. Neale, per Treasurer, -	10	0	0
* Edward Nairne, Esq. four Benefactions, - -	8	8	0
Thomas Nixon, Esq. per Treasurer, two Benefactions, -	4	4	0
Numps, per Ditto, - -	25	0	0
Nab, per Ditto, - -	20	0	0

O.

Rev. Dr. O. P. L. seven Benefactions, - - -	14	14	0
Master Osborn, per the late Rev. Dr. Seally, - -	0	10	6
O. A. L. S. S. D. - -	25	4	0
Mr. Ord, - - -	10	0	0
Henry Overton, Esq. thirteen Benefactions, - -	13	13	0
Mrs. Oliver, two Benefactions, per Treasurer, - -	20	0	0
Mr. Oakes, - -	10	0	0
Dennis O'Brien, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Edward Omaney, Esq. per Vere and Co. - -	5	5	0
* Jeremiah Olive, Esq. -	2	2	0
Miss Olive, - -	2	2	0
Original Security Bank, -	3	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Old Noll. *(Letter Box)* - -	10	0	0

P.

*s Hon. Philip Pusey, Vice-President, twenty-four Benefactions,	122	18	0
The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Peterborough, *deceased*, four Benefactions, - -	11	11	0
s John Parson, Esq. six Benefactions,	12	12	0
* James Preston, Esq. twenty-five Benefactions, - - -	52	10	0
Pantheon, per Messrs. Scotney and Co. - - -	50	0	0
Danby Pickering, Esq. *deceased*,	8	8	0
Mr. Charles Parker, - -	4	4	0
Onesiphorus Paul, Esq. -	3	3	0
Mrs. Parish, five Benefactions,	6	6	0
Philanthropos, by Mr. Nelme,	1	1	0
Mr. J. Paroissien, - -	0	10	6
Mr. T. Pellot, - - -	1	1	0
Mr. John Moore Peters, -	1	1	0
** Thomas Plumer, Esq. -	21	0	0
The Provost of Eton, - -	5	5	0
W. Pearce, Esq. - -	12	12	0
P. C. ***, - - - -	5	5	0
P. C. Esq. - - - -	5	5	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
* Sir William Pepperell, Bart. five Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
Persons unknown, by the Rev. J. Craven, - -	8	8	0
Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, by a Benefit Play, -	102	13	0
Granado Piggott, Esq. -	2	2	0
Hon. Mrs. Pulteney, six Benefactions, - - -	30	10	0
Sir James Pultney, Bart. per Sir Robert Herries and Co. -	5	5	0
Proprietors of Blackstone's Commentaries, - -	2	10	0
Mrs. Parish, - -	7	7	0
Joseph Philips, Esq. - -	4	4	0
Proprietors of Drury-Lane, -	36	14	0
Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, *deceased*,	8	8	0
Mr. Robert Parker, - -	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Pitter, - -	2	2	0
Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, second Benefit, - -	81	11	6
P. A. - - -	21	0	0
William Pooley, Esq. - -	10	10	0
Francis Paddy, Esq. - -	10	10	0
Mr. Nathaniel Perkes, - -	2	2	0
Thomas Pattle, Esq. eleven Benefactions, - - -	23	2	0

John

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
John Plumtree, Esq. *deceased*, by Treasurer, five Benefactions,	26	5	0
Mr. David Powell, by the late William Scullard, Esq, four Benefactions, - - -	11	11	0
Richard Pottinger, Esq. *deceased*, five Benefactions, - -	11	11	0
J. Phipps, Esq. a Fine from a Hackney Coachman, No. 492, -	0	7	6
* Archibald Paxton, Esq. per Secretary, twelve Benefactions,	25	4	0
William Paxton, Esq. per Ditto, twelve Benefactions, -	25	4	0
Mr. Poppleton, per Ditto, -	2	2	0
John Prideaux, Esq. returned Part of the Money paid him, -	1	1	0
Part of a Legacy by a Lady, -	5	5	0
A Person unknown, by Miss Conyers, per Hoares, - -	3	3	0
A Philanthropist, by Mr. Dornford,	100	0	0
Philo Charitas, per Hoares, -	1	1	0
* L. Primatt, Esq. per Dorrien and Co. nine Benefactions, -	18	18	0
Captain Perry, - -	1	1	0
Prisoner's Friend, - -	0	10	6
* William Weller Pepys, Esq. eight Benefactions, - - -	40	19	0

	£.	s.	d.
* James Allen Park, Esq. six Benefactions,	8	8	0
C. P. (Mr. Page,)	1	1	0
Part of a Surplus from a Subscription Assembly, by Miss P——,	5	5	0
* John Pott, Esq. six Benefactions,	30	5	0
Produce of a Pool begun for *another* Charitable Institution,	1	1	0
Part of a Legacy left for charitable Purposes, per Dorrien and Co.	10	0	0
* T. March Phillips, Esq. two Benefactions,	5	5	0
* Rd. Parks, Esq. two Benefactions,	10	10	0
* Jos. Du Pré Porcher, Esq. two Benefactions,	10	10	0
* Thomas Pitt, Esq. per Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	2	2	0
* Wilson Pearson, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Du Pré,	5	5	0
** James Pell, Esq. two Benefactions,	30	10	0
** Thomas Platt, Esq.	20	0	0
R.			
The Right Hon. Lord Romney, *deceased*, late President of the Society, nineteen Benefactions,	99	15	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
*5 The Right Hon. Lord Romney, President, twenty-one Benefactions,	85	1	0
*5 The Right Hon. Earl of Radnor, Vice-President, twenty-six Benefactions,	160	13	0
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, per Vere, Lucadou, and Co.	1	1	0
Sir Robert Rich, Bart. *deceased*, by Mr. Nelme, two Benefactions,	200	0	0
Countess of Radnor,	5	5	0
* Admiral Rainier, five Benefactions,	19	19	0
Richard Rossiter, Esq.	1	1	0
Lady R.	5	5	0
Mr. John Rice, *deceased*,	6	6	0
Mr. John Rawlinson, *deceased*, ten Benefactions,	21	0	0
Mrs. R. B.	15	0	0
Mr. Ruspini,	8	8	0
Mr. Reinhold,	3	3	0
Thomas Raikes, Esq. seven Benefactions,	14	0	0
R. M.	12	12	0
Dr. Thomas Randolph,	8	8	0
Miss Margaret Rennald,	3	3	0
Mr. Richard Richardson,	4	4	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Rivington, *deceased*, nine Benefactions, per Secretary, - -	9	9	0
Mrs. Rich, - - - - -	2	2	0
John Roberts, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Rural, - - - - - -	2	2	0
Mr. Reynell, two Benefactions, -	4	4	0
R. S. by Secretary, - - -	100	0	0
Mr. Edward Russell, Maize-Hill, by Fuller and Co. - -	2	2	0
Robert Rayner, Esq. three Benefactions, - - - - -	15	15	0
Mr. Thomas Rawstone, - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Rowe, - - - - -	10	10	0
Mr. Riley, two Benefactions, -	2	2	0
** L. Robinson, Esq. per Messrs. Hoare, - - - - -	50	0	0
* R. Robinson, Esq. six Benefactions, - - - - - -	12	12	0
* Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. two Benefactions, - - - - -	7	5	0
Josh. Reeve, Esq. per Fuller and Co.	2	2	0
* Samuel Rawson, Esq. Halifax -	5	5	0

S.

The Right Hon. Earl of Shipbrook, late Vice-President, *deceased*, nine Benefactions, by Mr. Nelme, -	47	5	0

The

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Earl Stamford, eight Benefactions, - -	105	0	0
** The Right Hon. Earl Stanhope,	21	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Smythe, *deceased*, - -	36	15	0
Lady Smythe, - - - -	13	5	0
The Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale, three Benefactions - -	12	12	0
The Right Hon. Lord Sondes, -	10	0	0
Lady Sondes, - - -	5	5	0
Lord Suffield, - - -	2	2	0
Sir John Smith, Bart. - -	3	3	0
Rev. Sir Martin Sykes, Bart. D.D. *deceased*, seventeen Benefactions,	170	0	0
Sir James Sanderson, Harrison, Brenchley, Bloxam, and Co. Borough Bank, - - -	2	2	0
Charles Selwin, Esq. *deceased. (See Legacies,)* - - -	21	0	0
Dr. Smallbrook, *deceased*, - -	5	5	0
Mr. John Stevens, *deceased*, seven Benefactions, - - -	14	14	0
Miss Stuffit, - - - -	1	1	0
John Sims, Esq. two Benefactions,	4	4	0
John Spiller, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
John Stables, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
William Strahan, Esq. - -	4	4	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Charles Steuart, *deceased*, nine Benefactions, - - -	18	18	0
Mr. George Steuart, three Benefactions, - - - - -	3	3	0
Mr. John Smith, twelve Benefactions, - - - - - -	240	0	0
Mr. Robert Sanxay, *deceased*, -	8	8	0
Society of Gentlemen, meeting at the George and Vulture Tavern, in Cornhill, by Mr. Rutt, -	21	0	0
Sundry Gentlemen, by A. B. - -	31	0	0
Sundry Gentlemen from Ipswich, by Mr. Nelme, - - -	4	16	0
——— Simpson, Esq. by Mr. Sanxay, *deceased*, - -	5	5	0
Mrs. Singleton, *deceased*, by the Treasurer, twenty-five Benefactions, - - - -	26	5	0
The Old Thursday's Club, at St. Alban's Tavern, - - -	17	17	0
John Speaker, Esq. *deceased*, -	100	0	0
Francis Schutz, Esq. three Benefactions, - - - -	8	8	0
Mr. Daniel Sutton, - - -	2	2	0
William Stukeley, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Richard Salway, Esq. *deceased*, -	21	0	0
Scavoir Vivre Club, - - -	52	10	0

Mrs.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Ann Snelling, thirteen Benefactions, per Treasurer, - -	27	6	0
Mrs. Saltonstall, per Messrs. Hoares, two Benefactions, - -	5	5	0
Miss Saltonstall, per ditto, eleven Benefactions, - - -	33	12	0
Mrs. Samford, per Ransom and Co.	10	0	0
James Scawen, Esq. *deceased*, -	5	5	0
From Stapleton's, - - -	2	2	0
Mr. James Snowdon, - -	2	2	0
John Sunderland, Esq. - -	2	2	0
William Scullard, Esq. *deceased*, ten Benefactions. *(See Legacies,)* -	21	0	0
Mrs. Says, four Benefactions, -	2	2	0
Mr. Nat. Smith, by J. W. - -	2	2	0
Sympathy, - - - - -	2	2	0
F. Sitwill, Esq. by Treasurer, -	2	2	0
** Isaac Serra, Esq. per Ditto, -	21	0	0
** William Strode, Esq. and Lady, eight Benefactions, - -	181	10	0
S. M. A Lady, per Biddulph, Cocks, and Co. - - - -	20	0	0
S. R. per Penny Post, - -	10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, per Hoares, -	2	2	0
** Thomas Smith, Esq. three Benefactions, - - - -	150	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Le Chevalier de St. Michel, by Mr. Wilby, his Solicitor, being the Balance of a Verdict in his Favour,	5	12	4
Samuel Stratton, Esq. per Messrs. Lucadou and Co.	1	1	0
* Charles Stanhope, Esq. seven Benefactions,	32	11	0
Mr. John Sharp, of Dover, two Benefactions,	2	2	0
Small Return for many received,	10	0	0
* Richard Smart, Esq. per Dorrien and Co. four Benefactions,	8	8	0
Mr. Spirling, per Ransom and Co.	10	10	0
George Stratton, Esq. per Hoares,	10	0	0
John Spranger, Esq.	20	0	0
Scrope, put into the Letter-Box,	1	1	0
** Jos. Smith, Esq. per Coutts,	21	0	0
Mrs. Jane Constance Salway, per Biddulph and Co. three Benefactions,	3	3	0
Mr. William Squire,	2	2	0
Mrs. Shipman, per Herries, Farquhar, and Co.	2	2	0
David Scot, Esq. per Treasurer,	10	10	0
Mr. Sedgreaves, per Dorrien,	5	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
—— Sullivan, Esq. per Hammersley,	2	2	0
Mrs. Shiffner, per Treasurer, - -	2	2	0

T.

The Right Hon. Earl Talbot, *deceased*, eleven Benefactions, -	57	15	0
The Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Tufton, three Benefactions, -	230	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Temple, three Benefactions, - - - - -	21	0	0
Sir Robert Taylor, *deceased*, late Vice-President, two Benefactions,	23	2	0
* Right Hon. John Trevor, per Hoares, two Benefactions, - -	10	5	0
John Thornton, Esq. *deceased*, late Vice-President, twenty-one Benefactions, - - - - -	156	5	0
** Henry Thornton, Esq. two Benefactions, - - - - -	70	0	0
** Robert Thornton, Esq. - -	21	0	0
** Samuel Thornton, Esq. eight Benefactions, - - -	77	15	0
The Rev. George Tilson, - -	6	6	0
Mr. Theophilus Tutt, - -	10	10	0
Robert Thompson, Esq. eighteen Benefactions, - - -	37	15	0
Benjamin Thomas, Esq. *deceased*,	21	0	0

Mrs.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Anna Maria Tracy, eight Benefactions,	28	7	0
W. T. (William Townsend, Esq.) fifteen Benefactions,	31	10	0
Two Gentlemen,	2	2	0
Three Ladies and one Gentleman,	4	4	0
Two Ladies from Manchester-Square, per Treasurer, eight Benefactions,	16	16	0
T. C**n,	5	5	0
T. P. Esq. seven Benefactions, by Mr. Nelme,	87	11	0
James Tamez, Esq. of Moscow, two Benefactions,	45	0	0
Arthur Tyton, Esq.	6	6	0
Hon. Mrs. Trevor,	3	3	0
Mr. Alderman Trecothick, *deceased*,	10	10	0
Ten of the Exchequer Jurors, by M. D.	3	3	0
Two Middlesex Juries,	8	0	0
Robert Trotman, jun. Esq.	1	1	0
Peter Terqulian, Esq. Part of a Fine from a Custom-house Officer, for an illegal Seizure,	4	4	0
Mr. Alexander Tate,	2	2	0
T. C.	15	15	0
Robert Travis, Esq.	5	5	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Turner, *deceased*, - -	4	4	0
Mrs. Turner, - - -	3	3	0
T. R. - -	21	0	0
T. G. I. for I Philips, Newgate	15	0	0
** James Taylor, Esq. two Benefactions, - -	21	0	0
Messrs. Theakstone, and Welchman, twelve Benefactions, -	50	8	0
* Charles Trelawney, Esq. eleven Benefactions, - -	57	15	0
* Harry Trelawney, five Benefactions, - -	10	10	0
Andrew Thompson, Esq. per Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. -	10	0	0
** John Thomson, Esq. -	20	0	0
** The Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, per Coutts and Co. six Benefactions,	80	0	0
T. X. - - -	100	0	0
T. Y. Esq. a Fine from a Hackney Coachman, - - -	0	5	0
Peter Thellusson, Esq. *deceased*, five Benefactions, - -	31	0	0
——— Turton, Esq. - -	2	2	0
Messrs. T. and Mrs. G. per Sir R. Herries and Co. - -	2	2	0
James Townsend, Esq. per Biddulph and Co. - -	1	1	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
William Thornton, Esq. -	2	2	0
Mrs. H. Thornton, - -	10	10	0
The Naked Truth, - -	1	1	0

V.

Lord Vere, - -	5	5	0
* Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. per Messrs. Hoares, six Benefactions, - -	20	10	0
Hon. Mrs. Vansittart, seven Benefactions, per Treasurer, -	14	14	0
* George Vansittart, Esq. M.P.	2	2	0
* James G. Vernon, Esq. -	2	2	0
Lady St. Vincent, per Hoares,	2	2	0
Francis Vincent, Esq. *deceased*, eight Benefactions, - -	16	16	0
* James Vere, Esq. two Benefactions,	5	5	0
Robert Udney, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Mr. James Unsworth, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
Mr. Vassels, - -	7	3	0
Unknown, by Mr. Nelme, -	103	10	0
Unknown, by T. G. -	100	0	0
Unknown, by Messrs. Hoare, and Co.	10	0	0
Unknown, by Mr. Sisson, -	2	2	0
Unknown, by Mr. Wilson, per Hoares, - -	1	1	0

Unknown,

	£.	s.	d.
Unknown, by Dr. Markham, -	5	5	0
Unknown, by P. Perchard, -	3	3	0
Unknown, by the Rev. John Craven,	1	1	0
Unknown, by H. E. - -	1	12	6
Unknown, by Treasurer, -	10	0	0
Unknown, by C. Van Mildert, Esq.	2	2	0
Unknown, by Dr. Harwood, -	5	5	0
Unknown, by Mr. R. Griffith,	1	1	0
Unknown, nineteen Benefactions, under this Signature, amounting to - -	206	12	1
Votita Tabula, 5l. 5s. and for the Advertisement in the London Evening Post, 5s. 6d. -	5	10	6
Messrs. Vere, Lucadou, Troughton, Lucadou and Smart, seven Benefactions, - -	14	14	0
Mr. C. Van Mildert, per Fuller, *deceased*, three Benefactions,	3	3	0
Vibilia, per Treasurer, -	20	0	0
Venoni, per Ditto, - -	5	0	0

W.

* Lord Willoughby de Broke, twenty-four Benefactions,	240	15	0
Hon. H. Walpole, - -	20	0	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Timothy Waldo, *deceased*, by Dorrien and Co. two Benefactions,	26	5	0
Edward Wheler, Esq. *deceased*, late Vice-President, ten Benefactions,	59	17	0
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, *deceased*,	10	10	0
Dowager Lady Walsingham, per Hoares, three Benefactions.	5	5	0
Lady Windsor,	10	10	0
Lady Laura Waldegrave,	21	0	0
Hon. Mr. Justics Willes, *deceased*,	5	5	0
W. W. a Lady, by Mr. Nelme,	100	0	0
*s W. W. Esq. four Benefactions, by James Mathias, Esq.	200	0	0
* C. Wyville, Esq. Executor to Sir Marmaduke Wyville,	50	0	0
* Samuel Watson, Esq. four Benefactions,	42	0	0
Mr. Henry Wright, *deceased*, six Benefactions,	12	12	0
* William Wilson, Esq. two Benefactions,	30	0	0
W. B. Esq. *deceased*, seven Benefactions, by Mr. Nelme,	240	0	0
Mrs. Wheler, *deceased*,	5	5	0
Mr. Isaac Walker, by Mr. Mathias,	5	5	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. Anthony Webster, -	1	1	0
Mr. Windham, - - -	1	1	0
W. G. from the Dog, - -	1	1	0
Daniel Weer, Esq. - -	1	1	0
James Whitchurch, Esq. *deceased*, five Benefactions, - -	26	5	0
* Mr. William Watson, ten Benefactions, - -	76	6	0
* William Wilberforce, Esq. ten Benefactions, - -	49	7	0
Rev. Sherlock Willis, -	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Williamson, *deceased*, two Benefactions, - -	4	4	0
John Whiston, Esq. *deceased*,	3	3	0
Messrs. Waddington, of Nottingham,	2	2	0
Martin Wright, Esq. - -	5	5	0
Mr. Wilford, *deceased*, -	3	3	0
Mr. Role Walter, - -	10	0	0
W. W. - -	43	12	0
G. Wombwell, Esq. - -	7	7	0
Mr. Emanuel Williams, -	4	4	0
Mr. James Willis, *deceased*, eight Benefactions, - -	16	16	0
Westminster Charity, by Sir Charles Whitworth, *deceased*, -	50	0	0
Mrs. White, - - -	2	2	0

Isaac

	£.	s.	d.
Isaac Walker, Esq. five Benefactions, - - -	26	5	0
W. H. two Benefactions, by the Treasurer, - -	100	0	0
Mr. George Wells, - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Wrighten, three Benefactions,	6	6	0
W. D. - - -	21	0	0
* George Woolff, Esq. thirteen Benefactions, - -	27	6	0
Jaques West, Esq. by Dorrien and Co.	2	2	0
Benjamin Waddington, Esq, two Benefactions, - -	15	5	0
James Ward, Esq. *deceased*, by Mr. Grasswell, three Benefactions,	6	6	0
Miss W. (Miss Wilkes,) seven Benefactions, - -	9	6	0
S. W. (Samuel Waring, Esq.) sixteen Benefactions, - -	84	0	0
J. W. (Joseph Waring, Esq.) *deceased*, twelve Benefactions,	25	4	0
St. Andrew Ward, Esq. three Benefactions, per Secretary, -	3	3	0
* John Walter, Esq. eight Benefactions, - - -	16	16	0
Mr. John Walter, per Messrs. Lucadou and Co. - -	2	2	0

Messrs.

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
* Messrs. Wedgwood, and Byerly, nine Benefactions, - -	47	5	0
Miss Wingfield, per Treasurer,	3	3	0
* John Ward, Esq. per Mr. Grasswell, eight Benefactions, .	16	16	0
Ditto, Executor, and residuary Legatee of the late James Ward, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Wegg, per Hoares, -	1	1	0
William Wansey, Esq. - -	5	5	0
W. H. of Newcastle, by Castle, Powell and Co. - -	50	0	0
John Wiggin, Esq. five Benefactions, per Secretary, -	5	5	0
Mr. James Williams, two Benefactions, - -	2	2	0
Richard Wood, Esq. Hollin Hall, Yorkshire, per Hoares, -	5	5	0
Mr. Willis, Hermitage Bridge, per Treasurer, - -	2	2	0
W. H. *deceased*, ten Benefactions, under this Signature, amounting to - -	425	0	0
Mr. Jonah Smith Wells, five Benefactions, - -	7	7	0
* Mr. Charles Walker, three Benefactions, - -	6	6	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Wallace, four Benefactions, - -	4	3	0
* Edmund Woods, Esq. -	2	2	0
* Mr. John Whitfield, two Benefactions, - - -	2	2	0
Rev. Francis Wrangham, per Messrs. Williams, Craven Street, - -	2	2	0
Miss Webb, Glocester, per Hammersley's - - -	2	2	0
* Randle Wilbraham, Esq. -	5	5	0
Rev. William Williams, of Waterbeach, per Treasurer, -	1	1	0
W. B. from the Inquest of Farringdon Ward, without -	1	1	0
Charles Ward, Esq. Part of Profit arising from the Masquerade, on the 4th of February, 1799, - - -	5	0	0

X.

X. X. Z. - -	100	0	0
X. X. per Treasurer, - -	100	0	0
X. A. per Biddulph and Co. -	100	0	0
Mr. Ximenes, - - - -	1	1	0
X. Y. - - - - -	50	0	0

X. X. X. X.

	£.	s.	d.
X. X. X. X. a Bank Note, per Penny-Post, - - - - -	10	0	0
X. Y. - - - - - -	100	0	0

Y.

Right Hon. Earl of Yarmouth, (now Marquis of Hertford) Vice-President, six Benefactions, -	116	5	0
The Most Rev. Archbishop of York, two Benefactions. - - -	20	10	0
Hon. Mr. York, two Benefactions,	20	10	0
Hon. Dowager Lady Young, two Benefactions, - - -	40	0	0
Rev. Dr. Young, Prebend of Westminster, *deceased*, - - -	2	2	0
(E. T. Y.) Mrs. Yeats, Upper Seymour-Street, Portland-Place, -	5	5	0
Y. Z. per Messrs. Hoares, - -	50	0	0
* Rev. Duke Yonge, per Messrs. Child and Co. - - -	2	2	0
Rev. James Yonge, per Hoare, -	3	3	0

Z.

** Count Zenobio, being Half of his Subscription to Poland, by the Hands of Mr. Theo. John Hester,	25	0	0

BENEFACTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
H. H. Zobell, Esq. per Dorrien and Co. - - - - -	1	1	0

*** Annual Benefactors may at any Time recommend Objects.

LIST

LIST

OF

HONORARY GOVERNORS.

** Rev. Weeden Butler.
Sir Wm. Oglander, Bart.
Sir Richard Heron, Bart.
Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester.
Right Rev. Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.
Rev. Dr. Glasse.
Rev. Dr. Trotter.
Rev. Dr. Owen.
Rev. Dr. Laughton.
Rev. Dr. Burnaby.
Rev. Dr. Wynn.
Rev. Colin Milne.
Rev. —— Field.
Rev. John Wakefield.
Rev. J. C. Hubbard.
Rev. Mr. Peach.
Rev. Basil Wood.
Rev. Mr. Urwick.
Rev. Mr. Worthington.
Rev. Mr. Taylor.
Rev. Philip Crump.
Rev. John Venn.
The Hon. Hen. Hobart.
T. Stallard Penoyre, Esq.
Jarvis Holland, Esq.
Mr. Sheriff Skinner.
Mr. Sheriff Curtis.
Mr. Jacomb.
James Hardie, Esq.
Andrew Lougnan, Esq.
Benjamin Way, Esq.
Thomas Platt, Esq.
Morgan Rice, Esq.
William Francis, Esq.
James Cooper, Esq.
Henry Stebbing, Esq.
Benjamin Hays, Esq.
Thomas Cadell, Esq.

Edward

LIST OF HONORARY GOVERNORS.

Edward Leeds, Esq.
Joseph Leeds, Esq.
John Kensington, Esq.
J. P. Kensington, Esq.
George Marsh, Esq.
R. P. Baker, Esq.
David Sweet, Esq.
James Baril, Esq.
Lewis C. Dauberz, Esq.
Webb Marratt, Esq.
Thomas Lane, Esq.
Hen. Poyntz Lane, Esq.
Thomas Malkin, Esq.
Mr. Hook.
Mr. Astley.

FINIS.

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A summary View of the Money annually Expended by the SOCIETY for Rel

	No. of Debtors discharged.		Expended. £.	s.	d.
1772 to 1774	1722	for the Sum of	4622	17	1
1775	996	.....	1724	1	11
1776	673	.....	1842	13	3
1777	877	.....	1729	19	7
1778	779	.....	1764	0	11
1779	811	.....	1611	15	3
1780	628	.....	1288	17	1
1781	321	.....	828	15	9
1782	389	.....	935	3	9
1783	547	.....	1121	12	0
1784	535	.....	996	12	3
1785	463	.....	904	9	1
1786	339	.....	715	8	9
1787	343	.....	719	9	10
1788	710	.....	1566	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$
1789	612	.....	1926	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Carried up	10745	Carried up £.	24298	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$

At an Annual General Court held the 3d of April, 1799, this Account w

James Neild, Esq. Treasurer.
James Musgrave, Esq.
Arch. Hamilton, Esq.
T. Smith, Esq.

Edwd. Bond, Esq.
John Ward, Esq.
Edward Nairne, Esq.
Mr. Samuel Welchman.

THE AVERAGE for the Debts of the abovementioned 16405 Debtors is about 2*l.* 10*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}$*d.* each; and for every Individual about 15*s.* 1*d.*

††† These AVERAGES include every incidental Expenditure attending the Management and Distributions of the Charity.

It is probable, that the Public Benevolence has been dispensed to *double the Number* of real Objects, because the Families of many Creditors being themselves in very necessitous Circumstances, were also essentially benefited by the COMPOSITION which they accepted instead of the Debts due to them.

The Society never pay the WHOLE DEBT; yet to prevent future Litigation, the Creditors are required to give FULL DISCHARGES.

From the great *Number* of Debtors discharged, compared with the *small Sums* paid for each, it is manifest, that those poor Manufacturers, Seamen, and Servants, who have been the peculiar Objects of the Society's Attention, are in the humblest Rank of Society; their Debts were too small and too few to entitle them to the benefits derived from any of the Acts hitherto calculated to relieve Insolvent Debtors; the Society have therefore generally compounded their Debts, and paid their Fees, after a Writ of Execution had issued.

The *Time of Imprisonment* may be Months, or even YEARS, before such Objects can have Relief from Insolvent Acts of Parliament; it follows, therefore, that so long a Confinement from their Families and Employments, would be attended with Consequences very fatal to those Families, injurious to their Employers, and particularly burthensome to their several *Parishes*; who, whilst the Husband is in Prison, must relieve, and often maintain the unhappy Wife and Offspring.

In *some* Prisons, the distressed Debtor is obliged to associate with Felons, the Depravity of whose Morals, in every View, but too frequently influences the Dispositions of those Debtors with whom they converse; and who, until such destructive, facinating Connections, were not abandoned to Vice, though perhaps imprudent.

To *such Debtors*, the Society have ever shewn a *fraternal* Regard, by rescuing them as soon as possible from an Imprisonment infectious both to Body and Mind; thus preserving their Families from becoming Vagrants, or chargeable

Persons disposed to contribute to the Support of this Charity, may see the Books of the Society's Transactions

BENEFACTIONS are received by James Neild, Esq. Treasurer, Cheyné-Walk, Chelsea; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co Cocksand Ridge, Charing-Cross; Messrs. Dorrien and Co. Finch-Lane, Cornhill; Messrs. H ammersleys, Pall-Mall; at the Secretary's, No. 7, Craven-Street, Strand.

Relief of Debtors, from the Institution in 1772, to the 31st of March, 1799.

	No. of Debtors discharged.		Expended. £.	s.	d.
Brought up	10745	for the Sum of	24298	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1790	798		2303	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1791	666		1777	0	6
1792	460		1297	14	7
1793	568		1870	1	5
1794	540		1844	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1795	434		1438	6	1
1796	481		1756	0	5
1797	490		1606	15	0
1798	645		2001	13	6
1799	578		1553	14	5
	16405 Debtors				
Who had	9957 Wives				
and	28935 Children.				
55297	Persons immediately benefited for		41747	13	$11\frac{3}{4}$

unt was examined, agreed to, and signed by the Members present.

The Right Hon. LORD ROMNEY, *President.*

The Right Hon. EARL RADNOR,
The Most Noble MARQUIS of HERTFORD,
The Hon. PHILIP PUSEY,
Sir CHARLES MIDDLETON, Bart. } *Vice-Presidents.*

R. GRASSWELL, *Secretary.*

to the Parish, and restoring to Manufacturers, to Agriculture and Trade many laborious Hands; who, with Regard to their Exertions in Society, are ultimately the *Nerves*, the *Strength*, and *Riches of a Nation*; inasmuch, as their Labour efficiently, though almost imperceptibly, contributes to the Welfare of every Individual in the superior Orders of Life.

Influenced by these clear Principles, founded not only upon sound Policy and true Philanthropy, but, above all, upon the benevolent Principles of genuine Christianity, the SOCIETY hope, by the Bounty of the Public, to be enabled to persevere in relieving those Debtors who may be found *worthy, distressed, and friendless:* Men, whose Earnings, even when in Employment, can often afford but a bare Subsistence; but who, unemployed, must either contract Debts, or fly with Despondency to illicit Means, as the only Resourse from Starving.

It is a very material Wish of the SOCIETY for DEBTORS, to diffuse the public Liberality, as far as to extend to al the Country Goals, where a Prisoner is frequently confined at a Distance of 18 or 20 Miles from his Place of Abode. The Creditor, for Want of Importunity, forgets him; and the miserable Being himself can receive no temporary Relief from his Family or his Friends.

To obtain Benefit from this Charity, each Petitioner is obliged to name two reputable Housekeepers, as Vouchers for his Integrity, Sobriety, and Industry, to whom the Society constantly refer their Inquiries, and by this Means preclude almost the possibility of Imposition :— The Mode of Application is by printed Petition, to be had of the respective Keepers, gratis.

No Debtor can be relieved a second Time, unless it be evidently made appear that his Confinement arises not from his own fault.

It is a *fixed Rule* of the Society, never to pay more than a Composition for any Debts, wherein the Lawyers' Bills are never included.

Plaintiffs must always be Losers by Prosecution for Debt, though more or less so, according to their Circumstances. This, the Society ever take into Consideration; and it is a principal Object of their Attention, to demonstrate to the lower Class of People the exceeding Folly of being so stimulated by their Passions, as to go to Law with Fellow Creatures, poor and miserable as themselves!

nsactions, and receive any further Information, by enquiring of the Secretary, at No. 7, Craven-Street, Strand.

ar and Co. St. James's-Street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-Street; Messrs. Fuller and Co. Lombard-Street; Messrs. Biddulph, all-Mall; Messrs. Vere, Lucadou and Co. Lombard-Street; Messrs. Wilkinson, Bloxam and Co. Southwark-Bank; and